SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

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THE STANDARD.

REID AND VICTORY!

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1852.

"No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common brotherhood."
FRANKLIN PIERCE.

FOR PRESIDENT:
GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
WILLIAM R. KING,
OF ALABAMA.

FOR GOVERNOR:
HON. DAVID S. REID,
OF ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.
ELECTION THURSDAY, 5TH OF AUGUST.

CANDIDATES FOR WAKE COUNTY.

SENATE:
WESLEY JONES.

HOUSE OF COMMONS:
ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS,
GASTON H. WILDER,
WILLIAM A. ALLEN.

The Issues—the Election.

It is unnecessary for us, at this time, to urge upon our readers the great importance of the ensuing election. They feel its importance, as we do, and they foresee, as we do, the influence it will have, not only on the future character of the State, but upon the country generally. Democrats! Free Suffrage men! are you ready?

Every vote cast for John Kerr will be a vote for Scott; and we have the authority of New York Whigs for the declaration that a "vote for Scott in '52 is a vote for Seward in '56."

Every vote cast for John Kerr will be a vote for a high Tariff and a National Bank, for he declares himself on the stump in favor of both.

Every vote cast for John Kerr will be a vote against the Independent Treasury, against the present low Tariff-taxes, and against those principles of economy and simplicity which the Democrats are laboring once more to establish in the Federal Government.

Every vote cast for John Kerr will be a vote reflecting on the character of our brave volunteers to Mexico; for though Mr. Kerr at one time pronounced the war just and urged our young men to engage in it, yet when he became a candidate for Congress he stigmatized it as "Polk's war," and as unconstitutional and unjust. And thus, in effect, he joined Tom Corwin in inviting the Mexicans to welcome those brave boys "with bloody hands to hospitable graves."

Every vote cast for John Kerr will be a vote in favor of the doctrine that a majority of the people of the United States can change the Federal Constitution! Even Seward could claim no more, and he has not yet asked that. What he *may* do, time must determine.

Every vote cast for John Kerr will be a vote for a n open Convention, to be called with the view of making radical and vital changes in our fundamental law; and to be called, not by the deliberate voice of two-thirds of the General Assembly, as the Constitution provides, but by a two-thirds vote which Mr. Kerr proposes to force out of the members, without reference to the Counties they may represent, *in obedience to the will of a bare majority of the people at the ballot-box!*

Every vote cast for John Kerr will be a vote in favor of his "higher law" or "moral power" doctrine of majorities, as against the vested rights of minorities and the plain language of the State Constitution.

Every vote cast for John Kerr will be a vote in favor of the *present* basis in one breath, and of a "*mixed*" basis in the next.

Every vote cast for John Kerr will be a vote against FREE SUFFRAGE and its acknowledged champion and unfaltering friend, DAVID S. REID. Mr. Kerr says he is willing to *allow* you Free Suffrage, provided you will take the back track, undo all you have done on the subject, and consent to call a Convention, and take, as the result of that Convention, a number of other things besides Free Suffrage, which you have not demanded and do not want! Will you do all that? No, *not even to please Mr. Kerr.*

Every vote cast *for* John Kerr will be a vote *against* David S. Reid, the friend and champion of the laboring classes, the pure and honest statesman, the man who has but *one* set of views on public questions, and one of the best Governors the State has ever had. Fellow-citizens, do you wish to install vanity, inexperience, recklessness, and gross inaccuracy of thought and judgment in the Gubernatorial chair? If you do, vote for John Kerr.

And every vote cast for a Whig candidate for the Assembly, *will be a vote for a Whig United State's Senator.*

Brother Democrats! Free Suffrage men! the eyes of the freemen of thirty States are upon you, looking to see whether you will maintain your ground or go down, defeated and overwhelmned. If you falter now, general disaster may overtake our cause; but if you triumph, as we believe you will, the contest of November will already have been fought and won.

POLL EVERY VOTE! Be on the election ground early—see that the infirm and sick are there, and are allowed to vote—make way for the aged men, and see that "the boys" have justice at the ballot-box—work, work, work from morning till the sun goes down! Do this—do your whole duty, brother Democrats, as you only know how at a time like this, and a brilliant victory MUST and SHALL crown your sacrifices and your efforts in this glorious cause!

Now's the time—Roll up the Votes!

David S. Reid received in 1850 the largest vote ever cast for any man in this State, with the exception of that cast for Gen. Harrison in 1840. Gen. Harrison received 46,376, beating Mr. Van Buren 12,594 votes; and Gov. Reid received in 1850, 44,845, being only fifteen hundred and thirty-one less than Gen. Harrison's vote. His majority over Gov. Manly was 2,774; and he got in 1850, 3,163 more votes than were cast for him in 1848. Mr. Clay received, in 1844, 43,232 votes, but 1,161 more than Gov. Manly got in 1850.

We look for a large *addition* to Gov. Reid's vote in this election. We calculate that he will go even beyond Gen. Harrison's vote in 1840, to wit, 46,376; and so if his friends are true to him, as we believe they will be in all portions of the State, we can give Mr. Kerr the vote Mr. Clay got in 1844—though we have no idea he can get it—and still defeat him by a larger majority than that thrown against Gov. Manly. Gov. Reid has a way of *increasing* his vote which is most gratifying to his friends, and by no means pleasing to his opponents. Thus, he was elected to Congress in 1843, by some 250 majority, and re-elected in 1845 by 750 majority; and thus, as we have already stated, he polled *more* votes for Governor in 1850, by 3,163, than he did in 1848. He thus grows in popularity as he grows in usefulness; and it is a marked fact, that where he is best known he gains most, in proportion, at the ballot-box.

But we can talk of absolute *certainties* only after the election. The adversary is desperate, full of craft and cunning, and will leave no means untried to defeat our candidate; we must, therefore, *work if we would win.*

We have just been examining the official votes of the State from 1844 to 1850; and we find what we are bound to say has surprised us, and that is, there are at least twelve Counties which gave Gov. Reid in 1850, a *less* vote than they cast for Mr. Polk in 1844! Here they are:

	POLK.	REID.
Brunswick,	283	260
Craven,	628	541
Camden,	101	85
Caswell,	1,188	1,144
Currituck,	551	457
Franklin,	760	694
Hertford,	253	171
Onslow,	717	715
Pasquotank,	232	217
Person,	649	577
Sampson,	878	853
Warren,	810	689
	7,044	6,403
	6,403	
	641	

Here are 641 votes less for Reid in 1850, than were thrown for Polk in 1844. Cannot these Counties do better? We know they *can*, and we believe they *will*. Friends, this is the most important election which has been held in this State for twenty years; great results are suspended upon it, and unless we *all* do our duty, we *may* fail. Gov. Reid is doing *his* duty, manfully, ably, faithfully; he cannot see and speak to all of you, but his pure character, his sterling Democracy, and his successful administration of State affairs must speak for him and commend him to your support. You have called him to the field—stand by him, defend him, work for him, roll in the votes for him and for the noble cause of which he is at once the embodiment and advocate.

By the way, Beaufort County gave Gov. Reid, in 1850, but ten more votes than she gave Mr Polk in 1844; and we may as well say to our friends that the Whig leaders here are making large calculations on gains in Beaufort, Hyde, Washington, and Rutherford. Let us disappoint them. If we lose a few votes in one County, let us make up the loss elsewhere; but remember, WE MUST WORK IF WE WOULD TRIUMPH.

Roll up the votes!

Free Suffrage—Read and Reflect!

A friend at our elbow suggests that he is the owner of one thousand acres of land; and that if Mr. Kerr and the Whig leaders will not consent that the non-landholders shall have the privilege which *he* is willing to extend to them, of voting in the Senate, he shall insist upon falling back upon the freehold principle *as it is*, and upon carrying it out in earnest. He argues thus: "I own fifty acres of land—well, that is good for one vote; but I own nine hundred and fifty acres besides, and I insist, according to the principle that land must be represented and have *exclusive* protection in one branch of the Assembly, that I ought to be permitted to cast *twenty* votes!" What will the advocates of exclusive privileges say to that?

There are, in this State, 23,769,160 acres of land listed and taxed; and there are 40,000 freeholders in the State. Every freeholder who owns fifty acres of land, votes in the Senate; and he casts but one vote, no matter how much land he may own—fifty acres of land are, therefore, represented by each freeholder's vote. 40,000 multiplied by 50, will give just 2,000,000; so it appears that of the 23,769,160 acres of land listed and taxed in this State, *but two millions of acres are* (according to the principle as held by the opponents of Free Suffrage,) *actually represented at the ballot-box.* No wonder our friend complains, and talks of claiming his *twenty* votes. We hold these advocates of exclusive privileges to the *principle* involved in this matter; and call upon them either to carry it out, or give up their opposition to Free Suffrage.

Two millions of acres of land represented out of twenty-three millions; and yet we are told by Mr. Kerr's home organ, the Milton Chronicle, that if non-landholders are permitted to vote in the Senate, all protection to "property" will be stricken down, and the landholder will be left "to the tender mercy of *loafers* and *vagabonds*"! Is land the only "property" in the country? Are the landholders to be allowed to control, as they now do substantially, *both* branches of the Assembly?

No, gentlemen, we can tell you where your persons and your "property" are *both* protected; *they are protected by the basis of representation in the two Houses*, which *the Democrats* of North Carolina are standing by and upholding, to a man. Here is your stronghold. Free Suffrage will not affect the basis in either branch, save to carry out more fully the principle on which the Senate is apportioned; for as Senators are apportioned according to the taxes paid into the Public Treasury by *all* our citizens, non-landholders as well as landholders, so ought *all* our citizens to be admitted to the right to vote for Senators.

The Employees of the Administration in the field against the Democracy and David S. Reid!

We learn, on the best authority, that numbers of the employees of the Administration—those who eat bread from the Public Treasury—have come to this State to electioneer for John Kerr and a Whig Assembly. The Navy Department especially is said to have done its full share in this respect.

Messrs. Graham, Mangum, Seward, Morehead, Stanly, and other Whig leaders in Washington, no doubt feel and know that much, very much depends upon the result of the elections in this State. If the State should go for the Democracy it will throw a damper upon Scottism generally, but if for Kerr and Federalism it will be hailed in all quarters as an auspicious sign of Federal success in November. In other words, *North Carolina is now the battle-ground of the Union;* and such being the case, the Seward forces are in the field against the people!

Freemen of North Carolina! will you endure patiently such treatment? Are you to be *worked upon* by Federal emissaries, and *influenced* to vote to build up Seward and his gang? Never! That game cannot yet be successfully played in old North Carolina.

The fact that these employees were *expected* in this State, accounts for the late article in the Register so bitterly denunciatory of Judge Douglas, who came to Richmond to make a Speech, but who was charged with an intention of coming here to address the people. The Register cried "wolf" merely as a blind and to put the people off their guard as to Whig intentions in this respect. The expected emissaries have arrived, and are now at work. Watch them, mark them, drive them from the State! If these hirelings dare approach you, fellow-citizens, to electioneer, brand them as they deserve—point them out in the crowd—set the boys after them with groans, hisses, and tin-pans—in other words, make the public places where *freemen* are assembled to talk over *their own affairs*, too hot to hold them. We are not afraid of the truth—we court it for our cause, knowing that the more it is investigated the better it will appear; but this is no time to tolerate the intermeddling or to endure the falsehoods and the slanders of Federal hirelings.

P. S. We learn that Alfred Dockery is in Richmond County, no doubt operating for Kerr and the Seward cause. High times, when a member of Congress comes home on $8 per day to electioneer for party schemes and party aims! We learn that Gen. Dockery says Gen. Scott did more to pass the "compromise" than Mr. Fillmore, and that Gen. Pierce is *fifty* times more unsound upon Slavery than Gen. Scott is!

Mr. Kerr's "Moral" Power Doctrine.

The institution of Slavery can be abolished in this State only by the people in Convention; and a Convention, according to the Constitution itself, can be called only by a two-thirds vote. This is what *the Constitution* says, and this is the doctrine of the Democratic party. But Mr. Kerr says that if *a majority* of the people are in favor of a Convention, it is the duty of the Assembly to call it; and that the member who should, under such circumstances, vote against a Convention, would be "an aristocrat and no republican." This is what *Mr. Kerr* says, and it is what those who may vote for him will say also. Let us run this doctrine out: If a Convention can be called for one purpose, it can be called for any and all purposes whatsoever; and if a *majority* can thus, as Mr. Kerr claims for them, change the basis of representation in the Senate, the same majority can, in their own good time, *also abolish Slavery!* Is not this so? What is to prevent them?

Again: What is the two-thirds check in the Constitution worth, if a bare majority can force, or influence, or induce the Legislature to give that vote! A majority of five thousand of the whole people, for instance, vote for a Convention, and that majority comes from Counties interested in having the basis changed—are such Counties as Bertie, Johnston, Halifax, Hertford, Chowan, to yield to this decision, or be branded as "*aristocrats*" and "*no republicans*" if they refuse to yield? Mr. Kerr says so, and every man who votes for Mr. Kerr for Governor will say the same thing. But if Mr. Kerr be *right, what do you with Counties*, fellow-citizens? *Why not blot them out?* If Edgecombe is to be controlled by Guilford in matters like these, why is Edgecombe to be put to the trouble of electing members to the Assembly? Is she to send up her members merely to record the will of a majority *against herself*, and to make that majority *two-thirds* to her own vital injury?

Resolved, That the Constitution of this State having provided for its amendment by legislative enactment, and *three-fifths* of both houses of the last General Assembly having voted for the measure of *Free Suffrage*, we are in favor of re-affirming it by the next General Assembly, and of its subsequent approval by the people, so as to make it a part of said Constitution.

Resolved, That we are for holding sacred the Federal basis of apportioning Representatives among the several States; and against changing the present basis of representation in the Senate and House of Commons of this State.—*Res. Dem. State Conv.* 1852.

"MR. MACON said, he did not approve of the land qualification for voters. Suppose two respectable neignbors had each a son—that one of them had fifty acres of land, perhaps not worth more than twenty-five cents an acre, and the other had no land, but was a good blacksmith or shoemaker, and his standing in society irreproachable, why will you allow one to vote, and not allow the other?"

Debates of the Convention, page 69.

Resolved, That Congress has no power under the constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

Resolved, That the foregoing proposition covers and was intended to embrace the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress, and therefore the Democratic party of the Union, standing upon this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the compromise measures, settled by the last Congress—the act for the reclaiming of fugitives from service or labor included—which act, being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

Resolved, that the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the Slavery question, under whatever shape or color the the attempt may be made.

Resolutions Democratic National Conv. 1852.

"I accept the nomination upon the platform adopted by the Convention, not because this is expected of me as a candidate, but because the principles it embraces command the approbation of my judgment; and with them I believe I can safely say there has been no word nor act of my life in conflict.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

"I am persuaded that it is a high moral obligation of masters and slaveholding States to employ all means, not incompatible with the safety of both colors, to meliorate Slavery, *even to extermination.*"

WINFIELD SCOTT.

"No interference by Congress with the existence of Slavery in any slave State, but a firm and vigilant resistance to its legalization in any National Territory, or the acquisition of any foreign Territory wherein Slavery may exist. A perpetual protest against the hunting of fugitive slaves in the free States as an irresistable cause of agitation, ill feeling and alienation between the North and the South. A firm, earnest, inflexible testimony, in common with the whole non-slaveholding Christian world, that human Slavery, though legally protected, *is morally wrong and ought to be speedily terminated.*"

HORACE GREELY, *June* 25, 1852.

"You insist that you cannot submit to the freedom with which Slavery is discussed in the free States. Will war—a war for Slavery—arrest, or even moderate that discussion? No, Sir; *that discussion will not cease*; war would only inflame it to a greater height. It is part of the eternal conflict between truth and error—between mind and physical force—the conflict of man against the obstacles which oppose his way to an ultimate and glorious destiny. *It will go on until you shall terminate it* in the only way in which any State or nation has ever terminated it—*by yielding to it*—yielding in your own time, and in your own manner, indeed, but nevertheless *yielding to the progress of emancipation.*"—WM. H. SEWARD, 1850.

Letter from Gen. FRANKLIN PIERCE to Maj. LALLY.

"TREMONT HOUSE, Boston, May 27, 1852.

I intended to speak to you more fully upon the subject of the compromise measures than I had an opportunity to do. The importance of the action of the convention upon this question cannot be over-estimated. I believe there will be no disposition on the part of the South to press resolutions unnecessarily offensive to the sentiments of the North. But can we say as much on our side? Will the North come cheerfully up to the mark of constitutional right? If not, a breach in our party is inevitable. The matter should be met at the threshold, because it rises above party, and looks to the very existence of the confederacy. The sentiment of no one State is to be regarded upon this subject; but having fought the battle in New Hampshire upon the fugitive-slave law, and upon what we believed to be the ground of constitutional right, we should of course desire the approval of the democracy of the country.

What I wish to say to you is this: If the compromise measures are not to be substantially and firmly maintained, the plain rights secured by the constitution will be trampled in the dust. What difference can it make to you or me whether the outrage shall seem to fall on South Carolina, or Maine, or New Hampshire? Are not the rights of each equally dear to us all? I will never yield to a craven spirit that, from considerations of policy, which would endanger the Union. Entertaining these views, the action of the convention must be vital. If we of the North who have stood by the constitutional rights of the South are to be abandoned to any time-serving policy, the hopes of democracy and of the Union must sink together. As I told you, my name will not be before the convention; but I cannot help feeling that what is there to be done will be important beyond men and parties—unaccidentally important to the hopes of democratic progress and civil liberty.

Your friend,
FRANK. PIERCE."

MAJ. LALLY.

GOV. REID ON FREE SUFFRAGE.

Extract from the Address of Gov. Reid to the people of North Carolina, dated June 28th, 1850.

I trust I shall be pardoned for alluding to the manner in which this subject was made an issue in the canvass of 1848, for I think the part I acted enables me to know more about this matter than any other human being upon the face of the earth. That some men were permitted to vote for the Senate and others were not, was no new discovery to me or to any body else. At any rate, I well remember my attention was directed to the inequality and injustice of this feature of our Constitution even before I became a voter; and I presume there are but few men in the State who could not say as much. My attention was frequently called to the subject when a candidate for the Senate, by persons who desired to vote for me, but expressed a regret that they could not do so for the want of the land qualification. Many years ago, while a member of the Legislature, I determined at one time to present the subject to the consideration of that body, but met with no encouragement from those to whom I communicated my intention. Occupying an humble position and possessing but little influence, I was fearful that a failure then might prove prejudicial to this question of Constitutional Reform, which, I believed, I could at some day convince the people they ought to adopt. The time and state of public opinion then appeared unpropitious, and I abandoned my determination. Early in the year 1848, I determined to press the subject to the consideration of the people of the State. As federal politics had governed almost everything in our State for years, I foresaw that it would be difficult to procure for this subject that consideration which its importance demanded, unless it was adopted by one of the political parties. With this view I determined to attend the Democratic Convention to be held that Spring and urge its adoption as an issue; and that if the Convention would not adopt it, I would seek some suitable occasion to make a Speech on the subject in my own County, and write it out for publication; and that I would publish essays on the subject, urging the consideration of this question to the people. Ill health prevented me from attending the Convention. When I heard from that Convention, I was surprised to learn that I had been nominated for Governor. Before I received official information of my nomination I wrote Mr. Holden a letter stating that I should probably decline, but if I run I desired to make Equal Suffrage an issue. Believing the state of my health was such that a canvass of the State would be hazardous to my life, I subsequently wrote a letter declining the nomination. This letter was not published, and my friends prevailed upon me to withdraw it and accept the nomination. The next day after I accepted I left home to meet my competitor, who was then engaged in the Canvass. Before leaving home I apprised some of my friends of my purpose to make this issue. When I reached Raleigh, I mentioned the subject to several of my friends there; and Mr. Holden assured me, if I carried out my intention, that the Standard would zealously advocate the measure. At Goldsborough I mentioned the subject to friends I met there. When I arrived at Newbern I consulted friends there on the subject, and Mr. Gulick promised me that the Republican would zealously advocate the measure. My friends will recollect that in all these conversations that to make this issue was a favorite object with me; and that these conversations and consultations on the subject were brought about by my own suggestions. I had no consultation or conversation on the subject of making this issue with any one living out of the State; neither did I receive from Washington City or elsewhere any suggestion, either written or oral, in relation to making the issue.

The Democratic party had nominated me without my knowledge or consent, and although they had not authorized me to make Equal Suffrage a question in the election, yet I believed they would sustain me if I did right; and I therefore took the responsibility to put "that ball in motion" on the 10th of May, 1848. This is the way in which the subject was introduced into the canvass of 1848.

What is the dearest privilege of an American citizen? It is to exercise the great and inestimable right of suffrage. In advocating this reform I do not now, nor have I at any time, proposed to change the *basis* of Representation for either the Senate or House of Commons. Let that remain as it is. What I propose is, *to permit every man who is now entitled to vote for the Commons, to vote also for the Senate.* Is this right? I might call your attention to the fact that this odious distinction does not exist in any other State of this Union. As the Constitution now stands, a man cannot vote for the Senate unless he holds a freehold of fifty acres of land. This is unjust, even between landholder and landholder. One man owns fifty acres worth $25; he can vote for the Senate, while another may own one acre worth ten thousand dollars, yet the latter cannot vote for the Senate. It is still more unjust between those who own land, and those who do not. It is not to take the right of voting from the landholder, but it is to extend the right of suffrage to another meritorious and virtuous class of our own fellow-citizens. All experience has shown that the mere fact that a man owns land, does not make him more wise, more pure or more patriotic. It is a slander upon the merits and character of this virtuous class of our citizens to say they would enact iniquitious laws to plunder the landholders. There are many of our citizens who own property, and yet are not landholders; and no men would go further to protect the rights of property of every description. A large portion of our enterprising young men, and of our industrious farmers and mechanics, do not own fifty acres of land. These men will never attempt to impose on the landed interest, because they intend, as soon as it is compatible with their convenience or ability, to possess themselves of land—not by the unholy means of plundering their neighbors, but by purchase with the proceeds of their honest industry. During the last canvass, while discussing this question *in the West*, Gov. Manly insisted that I could not be the friend of Equal Suffrage because I did not go for changing the *basis of Representation*, by which some of the Eastern Counties, having a less number of voters than some of the Western Counties, yet they had the same representation in the Legislature; and why, he would ask, did I not go for equalizing them? I do not know whether he intends to use this arguement in the present canvass. I see, however, in his Speech lately made before the Whig Convention, and which I presume was published to be circulated *all over the State*, that he does not allude to this point. Our basis of Representation for one branch of the Legislature is taxation, for the other it is fearled population. The Abolitionists at the North wish to destroy the basis of federal population upon which we are represented in Congress. I regard their course on the subject as mischievous and dangerous, and I should regard a similar movement in relation to our representation in the Legislature, as fraught with equal mischief and danger.

I presume there are at this day, fifty thousand of our free white citizens, of the age of twenty-one years, who cannot vote for the Senate. And why is it so? It is not because they are wanting in virtue, intelligence, or patriotism; but because of an arbitrary feature in our Constitution which withholds from them one of their dearest rights. In vain may we boast of equal rights, while this feature remains in our Constitution. Although these men are not placed upon terms of equality at the ballot-box, yet, when taxes are to be paid, or when the rights and honor of the country are to be defended against the attacks of a foreign foe, these men—yes, these men, are among the first to contribute their means and their blood to the cause of their country.

I would like to see the brave men who peilled their lives in the War against Mexico, received at the ballot-box upon terms of equality. Yes, I desire to see the grey-headed Revolutionary soldiers who stand tottering over the grave—the very men who fought for the liberty we enjoy, placed upon terms of equality when they come up to the ballot-box.

I am in favor of electing Judges by the people, and for a term less than for life; and I doubt not there are other Constitutional amendments of minor importance, that might well be made. But I do not wish to see this great question of Equal Suffrage clogged or loaded down with other things. I desire to see it stand on its own merits.

In defence of Equal Suffrage, I have had to encounter violent abuse, personal slanders, and bitter denunciations; yet I have stood by this great question in its inception and in its infancy, and I hope to have the proud satisfaction of rejoicing with you in its triumph. When fifty thousand of our intelligent and patriotic men shall be enfranchised and restored to their rights at the ballot-box, I do think we shall have cause to be proud of such a glorious triumph. To-morrow I start into the canvass, and the larger number of you I cannot see before the election. To you I commit the fate of this question.

In conclusion, permit me to repeat what I have said elsewhere, that the history of the past affords me no cause to distrust my friends. If their efforts shall be crowned with success, in electing me to the distinguished office for which I have been nominated, my earnest exertions shall be directed to the advancement of the prosperity and happiness of the people of the State, and to give to North Carolina that rank, influence, and consideration among the States of this Union, to which she is justly entitled.

DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Democratic Executive Committee of North-Carolina consists of the following gentlemen. Their Post-offices are annexed to their names:

Abraham Rencher, of Chatham, *Chairman*; Post-office, Pittsborough, Chatham, N. C.

Edward Cantwell, of New Hanover; Post-office, Wilmington, N. C.

D. G. W. Ward, of Greene; Post-office, Stantonsburg, Edgecombe, N. C.

Robert P. Dick, of Guilford; Post-office, Greensborough, N. C.

Perrin Busbee, of Wake; Post-office, Raleigh, N. C.

W. W. Holden, of Wake; Post-office, Raleigh, N. C.

Gaston H. Wilder, of Wake; Post-office, Raleigh, N. C.

C. G. Wright, of Cumberland; Post-office, Fayetteville, N. C.

Asa Biggs, of Martin; Post-office, Williamston, Martin, N. C.

Warren Winslow, of Cumberland, is the National Democratic Committee-man for this State; Post office, Fayetteville, N. C.

STANDARD FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

We propose to send the Standard to subscribers for six months, at $1 for the Weekly, and $2 for the Semi-Weekly, in advance. This period will embrace the campaign for Governor, President, and also the proceedings of the Legislature, which is to meet in October next.

We appeal to our friends in all parts of the State, to circulate the documents. Now is the time to lay facts before the people. If we would succeed we must work—we must make sacrifices of time and labor for the cause. No valuable result was ever achieved without effort.

Send in the names.

REID TICKETS Can be had at the "North Carolina Standard" Office, *free of charge.*

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House of the General Assembly did at the last session pass the following Act:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of North-Carolina.

WHEREAS, The freehold qualification now required for the electors for members of the Senate conflicts with the fundamental principles of liberty; Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring, that the second clause of third section of the first Article of the amended Constitution ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, A. D., 1835, be amended by striking out the words "and possessed of a freehold within the same district of fifty acres of land for six months next before and at the day of election," so that the said clause of said section shall read as follows: All free white men of the age of twenty-one years (except as is hereinafter declared) who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed, to issue his Proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this Act and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which Proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the Act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the Proclamation and the copy of this Act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in all the newspapers of this State, and posted in the Court Houses of the respective Counties in this State, at least six months before the election of members to the next General Assembly.

Read three times and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively, and ratified in General Assembly, this the 24th day of January, 1851. J. C. DOBBIN, S. H. C.
W. N. EDWARDS, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Office of Secretary of State.

I, WILLIAM HILL, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and perfect copy of an Act of the General Assembly of this State, drawn off from the orginal on file in this office. Given under my hand, this 31st day of December, 1851.

WM. HILL, *Sec'y of State.*

AND WHEREAS, the said Act provides for amending the Constitution of the State of North Carolina so as to confer on every qualified voter for the House of Commons the right to vote also for the Senate;

Now, therefore, to the end that it may be made known that if the aforesaid amendment to the Constitution shall be agreed to by two thirds of the whole representation in each house of the next General Assembly, it will then be submitted to the people for ratification, I have issued this my Proclamation in conformity with the provisions of the before recited Act.

In testimony whereof, DAVID S. REID, Governor of the State of North Carolina, hath hereunto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of said State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, on the thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, and in the 76th year of our Independence.

By the Governor, DAVID S. REID.
THOMAS SETTLE, Jr. *Private Sec'y.*

Persons into whose hands this Proclamation may fall, will please see that a copy of it is posted up in the Court House of their respective Counties.

BLANK WARRANTS,
And Court Blanks, for sale at the Standard Office.

Letter from Mr. Roucher.

PITTSBOROUGH, July 25th, 1852.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD: In the discussion at Pittsborough on the 24th ultimo, Gov. Reid, in his reply, pressed Mr. Kerr to the wall on the subject of distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands. In my opinion no reply was ever more triumphant. He asked why the Whigs, who always made this measure a stalking-horse before every election, had never obtained it. Mr. Kerr interrupted Gov. Reid, and said it was because John Tyler had proved a renegade. This answer was very satisfactory to the Federalists present, who stamped and laughed a great deal according to the Register's Correspondent.

Now it so turned out that John Tyler signed the bill for distribution, which bill contained a clause that no distribution should take place whenever the duties on imports should be raised above 20 per cent., as provided for in the Compromise of the Tariff. This was in 1841, and in April 1842, the Whig Convention in Raleigh pronounced this "a wise and just law." Who then defeated this wise and just law? I answer emphatically, the Whigs of the North, aided by renegade Whigs from the South who shamefully violated the compromise of the Tariff, and raised the duties above 20 per cent. for the protection of their industry at our expense. They preferred the millions extorted from our pockets to the comparative pittance which they would receive under the distribution law. And yet, when the defeat of distribution is charged upon the treason of John Tyler by a Whig candidate for the high office of Governor, it is a very satisfactory answer to Whig ears and produces great applause!! *O tempora, O mores!*

But it seems from a Correspondent in the Raleigh Register over the signature of "AN EYE WITNESS," that this was not only a satisfactory answer to the triumphant argument of Gov. Reid, but was "the severest castigation to the ex-charge from Portugal that he has ever received." Now it so happens that I voted against this law for distributing money from a deficient treasury, and took strong ground against it when last a candidate before the people, though opposed by a true Whig. How, therefore, I could feel castigated by the answer of Mr. Kerr, that distribution was lost by the treachery of John Tyler, if it had been true in point of fact, I am at a loss to conceive. It could only be seen by the keen optics of "AN EYE WITNESS." Though I thought Mr. Kerr's speech, made up mainly of declamation without argument, and bold assertions without facts, he was perfectly respectful towards Mr. Reid and every body else, and afterwards disclaimed having had any reference to me in any thing he said.

After the discussion was over, a friend of mine said that Mr. Kerr had made an attack on me, to which I replied that if so it was a very cowardly one, as I was not able to perceive it. He sat near, he said, John H. Haughton, Esq., who entertained his neighbors with remarks and criticisms during Gov. Reid's reply, and he John H. Haughton, said Mr. Kerr intended an attack on me when he charged John Tyler with being a renegade. This, therefore, taken in connexion with the false and vulgar statement made in the Raleigh Register, shows that it was wished if not expected of the Whig Candidate for Governor, that he should make an onslaught upon me. How far I was saved from annihilation by the bundle of papers which "*an eye witness*" says he saw protruding from my coat pocket, I am unable to say. I am sure they will always protect me from an open attack from "*an eye witness.*"

"AN EYE WITNESS" is no less nor greater personage than Maurice Q. Waddell, Esq., who has thought proper to make a most unprovoked personal attack upon me. The charge that I had been inconsistent in my support of Mr. Tyler's administration, or that I had been governed by selfish considerations in that support, I have publicly pronounced a falsehood and a slander, and I have every where met these charges and nailed them to the counter as base counterfeits. There is an old adage that those who live in glass houses ought not to throw stones; and when Mr. Waddell speaks of men "in the Market" he seems to have forgotten that he was one of the first in the market under the Harrison administration, and it is equally as charitable to suppose that he was *untylerized* by not having obtained office as that other men had been "*Tylerized*," by accepting office when offered to them; for the bitterest abuse poured out upon the head of John Tyler was because he would not consent to turn out of office faithful and competent men and put in incompetent ones for party purposes. I impute to no one either dishonest or dishonorable motives for having sought or accepted office, but such imputations come with a very bad grace from one who has lain at the fountain of Executive patronage, ready and anxious to be healed by Treasury pap.

But to show that I was not even present when Mr. Kerr spoke of political changes, and that nothing was said by him that could be considered personal to me, I enclose a letter received this evening from Dr. Isaac Hall, whose statement will require no confirmation wherever he is known, and ask a generous and enlightened public to compare it with the vile trash published in the Raleigh Register of the 7th instant, over the signature of "*an eye witness.*"

Very respectfully,

A. RENCHER.

PITTSBOROUGH, July 25, 1852.

Hon. A. RENCHER—*Sir*: In reply to your letter of yesterday, I state that I was present on the 24th ult., at the discussion in this place between the two Gubernatorial candidates. I observed when you entered the Church, which was about ten minutes after Mr. Kerr had commenced his speech. He had been speaking of political changes, but what he said on this subject was of a general character and was said before you came in. If you had been present I don't see that you could have taken any exception to what was said, without just acknowledging that you had changed your politics from selfish considerations. After you came in I heard nothing that could be considered as at all referring to you. I considered Mr. Kerr's speech throughout as respectful to every body present.

Respectfully, &c.,

I. HALL.

MONSTROUS DOCTRINE. In a discussion at Greensborough, Mr. John Kerr, the whig candidate for Governor, avowed the extraordinary doctrine that "a majority of the whole people of the United States had a right to change the Constitution of the United States; and whoever denied this proposition, his head would come to the political block."

As the Raleigh (N. C.) Standard truly says the Constitution of the United States provides that "the Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress." This is what the Constitution says. What says Mr. Kerr? He takes the broad ground that a majority of the people of the United States have a right to change the Constitution of the United States. Let us see how this would work: Mr. Seward rises in his place in the Senate and proposes to submit it to a majority of the people of the United States to say, at the ballot-box, whether or not the Constitution shall be so altered as to strike out the three-fifths principle, and also so altered as to confer upon Congress other and further control over the institution of Slavery. We will suppose the proposition submitted, and the vote taken—who doubts as to the result? Would not a majority of hundreds of thousands so vote? And would not Congress be bound, *according to Mr. Kerr's doctrine*, to take steps for carrying the will of this majority into effect? Nobody supposes that Mr. Kerr would so vote; on the contrary, he would be compelled to resist his own doctrine, when thus practicalized, or, in common with his slaveholding fellow-citizens, be overwhelmed by the tide of aggression; but we have given his position and explained it, to show that he is either a demagogue, careless of consequences so that he can get votes by glorifying the majority doctrine, or ignorant of what he wants or of what he does. In either case, we submit, he is unfit to be Governor of North Carolina.

The Whigs seem to be playing a desperate game in North Carolina, and, what with the demagogical appeals of Mr. Kerr, and the unpopularity of the Seward ticket, we anticipate with pleasure the re-election in August of the able and gallant Democrat, Reid, for Governor, and the triumph of Pierce and King in November. *Richmond Enquirer.*

REID TICKETS. Can be had at the "North Carolina Standard" Office, free of charge.

Who is Franklin Pierce?

The abuse of the whig journals of the Seward stamp shows plainly that their editors know General Pierce well, and are afraid of him, as they were of Gen. Jackson and Col. Polk. But we will nail those editors to the counter as base coin, by a "cloud of witnesses" they dare not controvert:

"You have a young man growing up in your State, the young Franklin Pierce, that will be, before he is sixty years of age, a man for the Democracy, without the Demagogue."—[ANDREW JACKSON to General Hubbard, of New Hampshire.

When President Polk signed the commission of Gen. Pierce, appointing him to a command in the army in Mexico, he turned to Gen. Armstrong and Mr. Walker and said, "*I am now commissioning a man who will one day be President.*'

"I look upon Franklin Pierce as one of the most reliable men, as a statesman and patriot, that the country has produced."—[JOHN C. CALHOUN.

GEN. SCOTT'S OPINION OF GEN. PIERCE. "I know that much anxiety and many trials are to be passed through before the ratification of the people will be heard. Whether it shall *confirm* the action of the convention or *not*, I shall be satisfied, for I *know* it will be conferred upon a *man* deserving your *confidence* and *support*."—[*Late Washington speech.*

"I must say without disparagement to any, that the nomination which has been made, is destined to carry with it quite as much, if not more, influence in the election, than any other that could have been made. *I regard Gen. Pierce's election as next to certain.*"—[JOHN TYLER.

"Gen. Pierce has both ability and generous qualities, and if elected to the highest office in the gift of twenty-five millions of people will doubtless secure honor to himself, his office, and the country."—[*Congressional Journal*, edited by a whig.

"Franklin Pierce is without doubt, one of the *ablest* men in the Democratic party."—[*Manchester (N. H.) Adv.*, whig.

"Gen. Pierce is entitled to respect and confidence. He has the *rare* and high qualification of rather shunning than seeking official promotion. Everything I have known or heard of Gen. Pierce is in his favor."—[*N. Y. Freeman's Journal.*

"I know Gen. Pierce well—he is the very man for the times—he has always commanded the attention of the American Senate when he spoke—and he has the intellectual qualifications necessary to render his Administration of the Government *wise, able and successful.*"—[HON. JAMES. BUCHANAN.

Gen. Pierce has a position on which every Democrat can rally. He was the special friend of New York's great statesman, Silas Wright, and of Gen. Cass and President Polk. He is the son of General Benjamin Pierce, of New Hampshire, a soldier of distinction in '76, who was Governor several times. Franklin Pierce served for several Congresses in the United States House of Representatives, and Senator five years, enjoying all the time very high esteem as an able and discreet Senator, noted for the solidity and soundness of his opinions, and as a pleasant, logical speaker. He is as much of the Baltimore Convention school as James K. Polk himself. If elected President, his talents are quite equal to the discharge of its duties, and personally he enjoys the reputation of an honorable and unimpeached gentleman. When in Congress he uniformly discountenanced Anti-slavery agitations, and on the Compromise question, will no doubt, be a decided upholder of the laws in all their vigor. He is a formidable competitor to the strongest nomination the Whigs can make, for they have to encounter a united and determined party.—[*N. O. Picayune*, neutral.

Mr. Eastman of the Nashville American, rejoices at the nomination of Gen. Pierce, an old friend, says he was speaker of the New Hampshire Legislature as soon as he attained the required age; filled various offices with great ability, but refused a seat in the Cabinet of Col. Polk two or three times; declaring he would only take any station required of him in the army. He put down slavery agitation at home, met the Hales and Free Soil Whigs, face to face, and New Hampshire never faltered when he was in the field. *He can't be beat*, for no man enjoys a more deep-seated popularity than he does.

DESPERATION OF THE ENEMY. The federal editors never exhibited such desperation—never resorted to such reckless and desperate expedients to sustain their cause against the strong tide of public feeling that is now so palpably setting against them. No better illustration of this can be presented than the attempt of the Washington Republic to prove Gen. PIERCE to be hostile to the Fugitive Slave Law, and the witnesses it employs to prove this charge. Those witnesses are the Independent Democrat and the Manchester Democrat! These abolition organs, on whose testimony or that of their editor no New Hampshire jury would hang a dog, are referred to by the Washington Republic for a correct representation of Gen. Pierce's views and position upon that subject! It copies at length the grossly false account of General Pierce's New Boston speech, which those papers gave, and declares that "its correctnes has never been questioned." Now as to this latter point, it is sufficient to say that the statements of these common libelers were considered so perfectly absurd, and carried upon their face so palpably the stamp of falsehood, that no one ever thought a contradiction of them to be necessary. The Democratic party repudiated their candidate for Governor solely because he was found cohabiting with these very men—because he had proclaimed his hostility to the Compromise measures and insisted upon renewing the agitation of questions settled by the passage of those measures; and Gen. Pierce went to the residence of that candidate *to defend this act of the Democratic party* and to sustain those measures—the Fugitive Slave Law being the one most violently attacked. And yet the Washington Republic has the mendacity and stupidity to represent that, in his speech on such an occasion and made for such a purpose, Gen. Pierce proclaimed his utter repugnance to that law, denounced it as opposed to humanity and to moral right, and declared that the execution of a law which he believed to be required by the Constitution, was revolting to his own feelings!

Was there ever any thing more absurd, more preposterous and absolutely ridiculous? Never; and yet the leading organ of the federal party, while professing to abhor all phases of abolitionism, parades the miserable libels of two infamous abolition papers, in support of this ridiculous charge! A bare statement of the case as it presents itself, is enough to stamp the whole thing as a contemptible piece of demagogueism and mendacity; and if the editor of the Republic is so stupid as to believe what he endeavors to make his readers believe, it shows him to be but little better than a fool, while if he does not believe it, he proves himself a knave.

This vile and stupid thing shows that the federal leaders are prepared to resort to the most disreputable expedients to promote their desperate cause, and is a most significant illustration of their recklessness and desperation; for such things are never done except by men who consider their cause to be literally *in extremis*. *New Hampshire Patriot.*

The Whigs held a "Scott ratification meeting" at Albany a few days since, at which the following amusing incident occurred:—

A STUMP ORATOR STUMPED. According to all accounts, the Scott ratification meeting at Albany must have been a queer affair. The *Atlas* gives an amusing report of it, and particularly of the speech of one little man—"Mr. Raymond, an orator of the *pave*"—always very fussy and very important on great occasions. Of this Mr. Raymond, it is said he went on till, 'venturing to ask' the crowd before him 'would any one dare say that Mr. Pierce was worthy to be elected over Scott?' there was such an overwhelming response of 'Aye' from the crowd, that the orator for the first time became conscious of the composition of the audience." Mr. Raymond was stumped, and, like the coons under the dead aim of Capt. Scott, he came down. That "aye' was a clincher.

New York Herald.

Bear in mind that the editor of the Raleigh Register is the same sapient chap who declared that the State of North Carolina had "disgraced" herself by electing David S. Reid Governor; thus setting his own noble self above the people of the State and abusing them for doing as they thought proper, by which he most certainly "disgraced" himself, although one of his friends attempted to excuse his "youthful indiscretion" by asking, "shall not a bear with a sore head be allowed to growl?" Certainly, let him growl as much as he pleases, for his head is getting very "sore" again, seeing, as he no doubt does, that North Carolina is going to "disgrace" herself again in the very same way. We guess his head will be very "seabby" after the 5th of August. *Mountain Banner.*

The Fishery Controversy.

WASHINGTON, July 23, 1852.

SENATE.

After petitions and reports, Mr. Hunter reported back the bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy, with some slight amendments; the bill was then taken up, the amendments agreed to and the bill ordered to a third reading. Subsequently, the bill was further amended by adding a section containing an appropriation of $50,000 for the pay and mileage of Senators, which had been accidentally omitted in the deficiency bill as enrolled. It was then passed.

Mr. Mason submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate, if, in his opinion, not incompatible with the public interests, all correspondence on file in the executive departments with the government of England or its diplomatic representatives, since the convention between the United States and Great Britain, of October 20, 1818, touching the fisheries on the coast of the British possessions in North America, and the rights of the citizens of the U. S. engaged in such fisheries as secured by said convention; and that the President be also requested, under like limitation, to inform the Senate whether any of the naval forces of the United States have been ordered to the seas adjacent to the British possessions in North America, to protect the rights of American fishermen under said Convention of 1818, since the receipt of the intelligence that a large and unusual British naval force had been ordered there to enforce certain alleged rights of Great Britian under said Convention.

Mr. Mason thought it proper under the circumstances that the Senate should have this information. The British government has revived a claim which has not been asserted for 30 years. Great Britain knowing that the Northern seas were swarming with American vessels at certain seasons engaged in fishing, has taken the extraordinary step of sending a large and unusual force there to deprive them of the rights they have enjoyed for that period. He regarded this act not only a breach of national comity, but also an insult and indignity to the American people.

He thought it was the clear duty of the President to send a Naval force there to maintain the rights of our fishermen. He had no apprehension of any war, but thought that the feelings and spirit of our people demanded that our countrymen should be sustained. It was intimated that the object of this force was in the nature of preliminary steps to negotiations on this subject. If so, then the object was to compel us to negotiate under duress. If the President has done his duty, he will answer that he has sent a fleet to these waters. Subsequently, Mr. Mason said that if any negotiations were proposed, he would be for stopping them till that force was withdrawn. If the Secretary of State would exchange a word or write a line in negotiation upon this subject until that force was withdrawn, he would greatly disappoint his countrymen.

Mr. Hamlin agreed with all Mr. M. had said, and said that it was supposed that this claim to the fisheries was to aid in forwarding negotiations upon the subject of reciprocal trade with Canada.

Mr. Cass fully concurred in all that had been said by Mr. Mason. He never before witnessed such an act as sending a naval force to coerce negotiations.

Mr. Davis thought there was no danger of war; that it would be all settled by the Secretary of State and the British Minister.

Mr. Borland commented upon the neglect of the President of sending information to Congress upon the subject, while the Secretary of State was discussing the matter through the public prints.

Mr. Seward deprecated any excitement on this subject. He thought it would be properly and well settled.

Mr. Rusk denounced the domineering conduct of Great Britain, and said that he would never vote for any reciprocity under such duress.

Mr. Toucey addressed the Senate in support of the resolution in defence of the American claims on the fisheries, and complained that the President had not already sent a naval force there.

Mr. Dawson replied, but avowed himself to be in favor of the resolution. He saw no prospect of war in this controversy.

Mr. Pearce opposed the nature of the discussion. The resolution assumed that we desired information, and yet Senators discussed the subject as if they were well informed on the subject. He asked what would be the object of a naval force sent there? what would be the instructions given to the commander?

Mr. Mason said he would instruct the naval commander to maintain the American fishermen in statu quo; secure them the rights they enjoyed for 30 years.

Mr. Pratt thought there was far more danger of war in this matter than in 54, 40. Great Britain has placed her construction upon the treaty, and has sent a naval force there to maintain that construction and to drive off our fishermen. Our government has held a contrary opinion, and has told our countrymen of it, and they have for thirty years enjoyed certain rights under the American construction. Will our government permit our fishermen to be driven off? Certainly not. A naval force must be sent there to protect them. If the English commander executes his orders, a collision was inevitable.

The resolution was then agreed to, and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

THE FISH DIFFICULTY. It seems after all that something of serious concern may spring from the present misunderstanding between this country and Great Britain in respect to the North-Eastern Fisheries. The rights of this country and Great Britain in respect to these Fisheries, were settled by treaty in 1818. American Fishermen are acting now under the interpretation given to the treaty at the time of its ratification. This construction is the construction of common-sense, and it has been assented to by the British government without a murmur, until within the last few years. In 1845 there were some intimations that American fishermen were transcending the privileges secured to them by the treaty, but our government insisted that they were not, and there the matter was allowed to rest. Recently however the controversy has been revived in a manner indicative of a resolution on the part of the British Government, to submit its pretensions to no arbitrament but that of the cannon. Without an intimation of its designs to insist on its construction of the treaty of 1818—without a word of warning to American fishermen to desist from frequenting the debatable waters, the British government has detached a fleet to the Fisheries to seize upon all American vessels engaged in what it chooses at this late hour, to designate as prohibited and lawless adventures. Accordingly, American vessels, while enjoying undisputed rights, have been seized by British ships of war and carried into British ports there to be condemned and confiscated. This outrage is unprecedented. The history of civilized nations affords not another instance of so tyrannical a measure. International comity and the usages of government, require that notice should be given before a disputed right is to be asserted by force. The Derby Administration is doubtless ambitious of signalizing its brief possession of power by some measure which shall indicate at once its true British spirit, and its determination to uphold the rights, real and fictitious, of British subjects. Its position is one of desperate peril. It holds the reins of power against the wishes of the British people. The recent elections have decided its fate, unless by some daring and brilliant move, it can manage to plant itself upon a new and popular issue. It were a capital stroke of policy in the Derby Ministry, to divert the attention of the British Parliament from those questions of commercial economy and constitutional reform, which if agitated, will result in hurling them from power, by raising another issue which shall confirm and prolong their possession of office. But it speaks badly for the character of the government of this country, that a British Minister is willing to trample upon the rights of its citizens, and to insult its dignity, in order to strengthen his hold of power. The present Administration has sadly lowered the reputation of this country among foreign nations. How humiliating the present truckling and cowardly attitude of this country, in contrast with its proud and lofty bearing under the administration of the illustrious POLK! The British government is acting upon the assurance of its late minister to this country that the expiring whig administration is a very weak concern. The conduct of the present administration in all the foreign relations of the country has demonstrated the justice of this imputation, and the bullying and high-handed measures of the British government in the matter of the North Eastern Fisheries, are brought upon us by the weak and cowardly manner in which the FILLMORE dynasty shrunk from the defence of American rights in the Cuban and Central American difficulties. *Petersburg, Democrat.*

THE STANDARD.

REID AND VICTORY!

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1852.

"No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common brotherhood."
FRANKLIN PIERCE.

FOR PRESIDENT:

GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

WILLIAM R. KING,

OF ALABAMA.

FOR GOVERNOR:

HON. DAVID S. REID,

OF ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

ELECTION THURSDAY, 5TH OF AUGUST.

CANDIDATES FOR WAKE COUNTY.

SENATE:

WESLEY JONES.

HOUSE OF COMMONS:

ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS,
GASTON H. WILDER,
WILLIAM A. ALLEN.

Democrats, are you Ready?

This is the last opportunity we shall have before the election of addressing our readers on the important issues involved in this contest. It would be useless to repeat those issues here, or to enlarge upon them, for they are well known and understood by all.

On Thursday next the political character of North Carolina will be decided *for the next twenty years*. If the Federalists should succeed in electing the Governor and a majority in the Legislature, they will so use their power at the ensuing session as to put the Democrats down and keep them down for years; they will elect the United State's Senator, take the Congressional and Senatorial Districts into their keeping and shape them so as to be able to control them under all circumstances; and they will plunge forward into all kinds of partizan and extravagant legislation. As to these results *there can be no doubt*, provided the Federalists should triumph. All past experience tells us it will be so. Again: If this State should go for the Federalists next Thursday, it will occasion joy inexpressible in all *Sewardom*, and Scott stock, with Seward for auctioneer, will advance fifty per cent. Remember that, ye Southern Rights men, and act accordingly!

But we will anticipate no such calamitous results. We *must* and we *will* carry the day, if we are true to ourselves. The facts, reason, truth, justice, the Constitution are all on our side—we have a gallant and hitherto invincible leader, in DAVID S. REID, and THE PEOPLE are with us in sentiment and sympathy.

Let us, then, close up every gap in our ranks and go forward "to battle and to VICTORY." Brother Democrats! we are not mistaken when we tell you that at least *one thousand votes may be secured or saved in North Carolina, on the day of the election.*

Why toil in the campaign for three months, if we do not intend to *work* on the day of election? *That*, be assured, *is the most important day of all.*

Be sure to be on the election ground at an early hour, with a good supply of tickets; and as soon as you get there, go right to work. See that every one who wishes to vote for Reid and for Democratic candidates for the Assembly, has fair play. If any are sick or infirm, or unable from any cause to get to the polls, go after them, and thus give them an opportunity to exercise that greatest right of man—the right of suffrage.

Brother Democrats! the time has arrived for something stronger and more conclusive against Federalism than mere words. This is the hour for *deeds*—deeds which shall make their mark in history, and be hailed by posterity as worthy, in every respect, of enlightened and patriotic ancestors.

This cause is THE PEOPLE'S, and in their hands we leave it. If the Democratic hosts falter not in the hour of battle, "victory eagle-winged" shall perch on our banners. *They will not falter.* All past experience teaches us they will stand firm and do their duty. Forward, then, brother Democrats, *for the hour has come!*

The Register prints in glaring capitals, the following expression of one of its Western Correspondents: "We will not desert the Whig party and Mr. Kerr." That is *cheering*, is it not? Whigs promise *not to* "*desert*," and the promise is paraded in big letters as an auspicious sign!

What does the Register think of Buncombe? What of the Asheville News? Can the Register hope to carry Buncombe, a *Whig* County heretofore? Does not the Editor know that that County will, in all probability, cast a decided majority for Reid? And what of all the "Mountain" District? Can the Register calculate on a gain in that District, *Rutherford even included?*

Gov. Reid's re-election is *certain*, provided his friends in all quarters do their duty. Every indication is full of hope and promise. "Old Buncombe" will help us most handsomely, and *this* time the "mountain thunder" will be ours. Mark the prediction!

☞ Beware of Whig frauds and falsehoods on the day of election. *Vote the ticket first*, and then listen, if you will, to Whig slang against your candidates and David S. Reid.

☞ We trust our Correspondents—especially those whose letters relate to business matters—will bear with us for a few days. We shall reply to all of them at the earliest moment practicable.

Wake County.

Democrats of Wake! The campaign closes today, and on Thursday next you will go to the polls to vote for men to carry out your principles. You have stood firmly by those principles for many years, and a Whig member of the Assembly to misrepresent *you*, is a thing unknown. You have a character throughout the whole State for firmness of purpose and devotion to principle, which you may well be proud of; but if you would preserve that character, and give effect at the ballot-box to your undoubted will, *you must close up your ranks to a man*, as heretofore, and march, as in times past, in *solid column* through the contest. The Federalists are making large calculations on electing at least one Commoner, and on reducing REID'S majority. Will you allow them to do it? Remember that ☞ every Democratic vote cast for a Whig candidate *will be a vote for a Whig United State's Senator*—a vote for Federalism and Scottism—a vote to restore to power a party which has always operated against you, in every shape and form, and which regards you as "vile locofocos"—a vote against DAVID S. REID, against your cherished principles, and the cause which, for so many years, you have advocated and sustained. ☞

Rally in you strength, and *again* disappoint and defeat those who are seeking your suffrages, well knowing that they cannot, as consistent men, represent your principles and sentiments in the Assembly. Stand by your ticket, WESLEY JONES, R. M. SAUNDERS, G. H. WILDER, and W. A. ALLEN; they are all tried men and true, and will, if elected, serve you faithfully. *Bring out every vote.*

And do not forget DAVID S. REID. You gave him a noble vote two years ago, and you can increase that vote if you will. You know the man, as we do. His bitterest opponents can charge nothing against his administration of State affairs; they seek to defeat him only because he is, like you, a Democratic Republican of the Jackson stamp. Let your war-cry be, as heretofore, REID, FREE SUFFRAGE, the CONSTITUTION, DEMOCRACY, and VICTORY! Under that flag, if true to ourselves, we shall again rout the foe, and send greeting to our Democratic brethren every where the joyful news that old Wake—the citadel of Democracy—is still what she was.

Chatham County.

We invite the attention of our readers to the letter of Hon. Abraham Rencher, in another column.

We learn that the point of greatest interest in Chatham is the Senatorial contest. Mr. Rencher's vindication of himself, as a consistent Republican, is said to be triumphant and complete; and we learn that upon Free Suffrage, a change of the basis, and the Slavery question, he has entirely borne down and *demolished* his opponent, William Albright. He is said to have produced some most startling proofs against Mr. Albright on the subjects of the basis and Slavery. For instance, William Albright voted, in the Senate of 1848-'49, *against* the following Resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the enactment of any law by Congress which shall abolish slavery or the trade[?] in the District of Columbia, or shall directly or indirectly deprive the citizens of any of the States of the right of emigrating with their slave property into any of the Territorities of the United States, and of exercising ownership over the same while in said Territories, will be an act not only of gross injustice and wrong, but the exercise of power contrary to the true meaning and spirit of the constitution, and never contemplated by the framers thereof."

Mr. Albright also voted, at the same session, against a Resolution declaring that the people of North Carolina were willing that the Slavery question should be settled on the basis of the Missouri line! For proof as to these votes, see Senate Journal, session 1848-'49, page 222.

Can Chathan County ratify the Freesoil conduct and sentiments of William Albright? Can a County owning six thousand slaves return such a man to the Assembly? We cannot believe it.

We are gratified to hear that the prospect for electing Mr. Rencher is good. There can be no doubt as to *his* soundness on any of these questions; and as to ability, *no* comparison whatever can be made between him and Mr. Albright. Mr. Rencher is qualified in every respect to transact public business—he has had large experience, and is a statesman; Mr. Albright is, to say the most for him, a dull man, with but little information, and wields but a small (if any) influence in the Senate. Can the enlightened people of Chatham hesitate for one moment as to a choice between these two men?

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

We are gratified to learn that the reconstruction of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad is progressing rapidly, and that it promises to realize to the Stockholders and the country through which it passes, all the advantages anticipated by its friends. We are informed that at the meeting of the Stockholders, lately held at Henderson, a very full and detailed report was presented by the President, showing that to equip the Road in a proper manner, and form a connection with the North Carolina Railroad, about $100,000 would be required, over and above the subscribed capital; and authority was given to the Directors to borrow that sum, requiring them to invest in good stock not less than five nor more than ten thousand dollars per annum, as a sinking fund to pay it off. It was also provided that no engagement should be entered into until after the next annual meeting of the Stockholders, in November, (after the meeting of the General Assembly,) for that portion of the above sum required to make the connection with the North Carolina Road.

We also learn that the receipts for last month were larger than ever before in one month, and that considerable orders are going forward for Guano and other fertilizers, on which the Directors announce their intention to reduce freight to the lowest practicable point.

"Bear in mind that John Kerr is a better Free Suffrage man than David S. Reid." *Ral. Register.*

"Free Suffrage will strike down this protection of property, and *leave the landholder to the tender mercy of loafers and vagabonds.*" *Milton Chronicle.*

The first extract above, is from Mr. Kerr's Central Organ, the Register; and the second extract is from Mr. Kerr's Home Organ, the Milton Chronicle.

Let the people hear of this on the day of election; and let it be seen whether *any* of the non-landholders—who are thus denounced as "loafers and vagabonds"—will vote for John Kerr.

Spirit of the People.

We make the following extract from the letter of an esteemed Granville friend, dated July 25, 1852. The prospect is that the Democracy will sweep Granville for the Legislature, and make a handsome gain for Reid:

"I was present yesterday at a discussion between the candidates, which wound up the campaign. I have never seen the Democrats of Granville more united or in better spirits. We hope to return a full delegation. Our young friend Venable has borne himself nobly. Yesterday he handled Amis with gloves off. He arraigned him for having been absent or for dodging 87 votes during the last Legislature! Amis acknowledged he was fearful of being caught in a Democratic *trap*, and fearing this he would not vote at all. Venable then asked the people if they had sent Amis to the Legislature to watch Democratic traps or to transact their business! He told Amis the honest people of the County could not tolerate dodgers in any party—that they always had, and always would throw them overboard."

The following is from a friend in Winston, Forsyth. We publish it to show the desperate *white basis* game which the friends of John Kerr are playing in Forsyth and Stokes:

"The work goes bravely on. Our candidates are doing good service, and our party is closing up its ranks to a man. I think there is but little doubt that we shall carry the whole ticket. If I had time I would like to give you a detailed report of the positions of the Whig candidates in this and the adjoining Counties. I will only say that *they all advocate a change of the Senate basis*—advocate a Convention for that purpose—contend that a majority have a right to call a Convention, and assert that when a majority of the people shall desire a Convention, IT IS THE DUTY OF THE GOVERNOR TO ISSUE WRITS OF ELECTION TO THE SHERIFFS OF THE DIFFERENT COUNTIES, TO ELECT DELEGATES TO A CONVENTION; and that the Delegates, when elected, SHALL MEET IN CONVENTION, amend the constitution, and submit it to the people, and if they approve it, it then becomes a part of the Constitution! Mind you, all this without the authority or consent of the Assembly or the two-thirds vote prescribed by the Constitution! Monstrous as this doctrine is, the Whig candidates, C. E. Shober in the lead, advocate it boldly; and I learn from unquestionable authority that this same doctrine is advocated in the other Counties—in fact, IT IS THE WESTERN *WHIG* DOCTRINE! The Whig candidates here take these grounds, and the Democratic candidates clearly show them to be nothing less than *revolution* and *Dorrism* in their worst form. These facts cannot be denied."

The foregoing letter is from a most respectable gentleman, and what he has stated may be implicitly relied on. The people can see and judge for themselves who the friends of John Kerr are in the Counties referred to, and of the nature of the doctrines they advocate. *Can the Whigs of the East fraternize and act with such men?*

A friend writes us from Stokes as follows:

"I think we shall carry our whole ticket for the Legislature. I am much mistaken if Reid is not stronger here than he was two years ago. There can be no doubt of his re-election. But the Feds are desperate. If they can by any means carry the Legislature, their object will be effected—Free Suffrage will be lost sight of, and Federalism will reign for the next ten years in North Carolina. In view of this it becomes every man who loves his country to rally around the standard of Democracy, and save the State from ruin. To aid in this noble work I shall in a few moments set out to a public gathering."

A friend writes us from Cabarrus as follows:

"The Democrats are in high spirits here. The re-election of David S. Reid is considered certain."

A friend in Ashe writes as follows:

"We are in the midst of an exciting and highly important canvass. The Federalists are making a death-struggle to defeat Col. Bower for the Senate, but our friends are in the finest spirits and will put forth every effort. The Democracy in this region have never been better organized or more determined on success."

We are glad to learn that the Democrats of Johnston have formed a Pierce and King Club. A friend writing us from Smithfield under date July 28, says:

"It really looks as if the days of Polk and Dallas and of "old Hickory" had come again. The Democrats of Smithfield held a meeting at the Court-House on Monday evening last, to form a Pierce and King Club. The meeting was opened by a Speech from Linn B. Sanders, Esq., one of the Sub-Electors for this District, and a candidate for the Commons in this County; and at the conclusion of his remarks loud calls were made for Col. Thomas Ruffin, of Wayne, who was present and responded in a most eloquent and stirring manner. He expressed his gratification at meeting with his brother Democrats of Johnston on such an occasion, and alluded to the bright prospects and universal good feeling existing in the Democratic party from the granite hills of New Hampshire, the home of Pierce, to the golden streams of California. He briefly reviewed the course of the Whig party from the memorable campaign of 1840 to the present time, and showed that the humbugs of log cabins and hard cider were to be revived in a bowl of soup and a pone of Graham bread. He gave a glowing description of the National Convention which nominated Pierce and King, calling down warm applause.

The Club was then formed, nearly every person present becoming members. Thanks were returned to the speakers, and the Club adjourned with three cheers for Pierce and King and David S. Reid."

We have been giving expression, for several weeks past, to the spirit of the people—but that spirit will find its noblest and highest expression at the ballot-box, on Thursday next. *The hour for action has arrived*; let every Democrat and every Free Suffrage man do his duty, and the day is ours.

The "Standard" persists in the charge against Mr. KERR, of having "changed his tone on the Basis and School Fund," since he reached the West. *Register.*

The Standard persists in just what it proved, to wit, that Mr. Kerr came out in his Greensborough speech in favor of a "mixed" basis, and that he was silent on the School Fund. We showed this on the testimony of Wilson S. Hill and ten other respectable gentlemen, whose statements have not been disputed; and we followed this up with additional proof gathered from the statements, admissions, and silence of Mr. Gilmer and his co-signers, *Whigs*. Mr. Gilmer, in his certificate, which is relied on by the Register, *either failed to deny important facts, or confessed them, or endeavored to avoid their force by skilful and ingenious special pleading*; and thus *he substantially confirmed all we had charged against Mr. Kerr.*

Mr. Kerr no doubt became alarmed after his Greensborough demonstration, and shuffled back to some extent to his old position; but it is notorious, as can be shown from the Western Correspondence of the Register itself, that Gov. Reid is compelled on nearly every occasion, *to state Mr. Kerr's positions for him on these important questions.* Gov. Reid did not have to do that *in the East.*

PITT COUNTY. We are gratified to learn that John I. Foreman, Esq., is a candidate for the Commons in Pitt, with fair prospects of an election. Mr. Foreman is a young gentleman of education and talents, and a sound Republican. We hope to have the pleasure of recording his election.

Proof Conclusive, from Whig as well as Democratic sources, that John Kerr is for an open Convention!

We invite public attention to the following unquestionable *facts*, going to prove that John Kerr, the Scott candidate for Governor, is for an open, unrestricted Convention.

The Greensborough Patriot, a *Whig* paper, in its notice on the 10th July of the discussion in that place between Messrs. Reid and Kerr, says:

"Mr. Kerr *most distinctly declared himself for a Convention* called according to the provisions of the Constitution; but insisted that the *voice of the majority* would and ought to secure the constitutional number of the Assembly to effect it—that this was the true REPUBLICAN doctrine."

The Mountain Banner of July 27, says:

"We have been told by a gentleman who resides in Marion that Mr. Kerr there said, as he said here, that if elected Governor he would recommend to the Legislature to pass a law submitting to the people to say whether they desire a Convention. Gov. Reid remarked that that was the first time he had heard such a declaration, and enquired how it came that it was then first mentioned; to which Mr. Kerr replied that *he had been requested by a political friend to say so!*"

The same paper, of the same date, in its notice of the discussion between Gov. Reid and Mr. Kerr in Rutherfordton, says:

"Mr. Kerr said that if elected he would recommend to the Legislature to pass a law for submitting to the people to say whether they wanted a Convention; and if *a majority* of them voted for a Convention *he said the Legislature was bound to call one.*"

In addition to this, we now repeat what we stated in our last, that ☞ Mr. Kerr declared in Rutherfordton that if elected Governor he would recommend the taking of the popular vote on Convention or no Convention; that if a majority voted in favor of calling a Convention, he should recommend the calling of a Convention; and that if the General Assembly should refuse to obey the voice of a majority, he would tell the members *they usurped sovereignty and violated popular rights.* ☜

At Greensborough Mr. Kerr declared, as we have already proved by Wilson S. Hill and others, that "whoever in the Legislature should vote against a bill for a Convention, after a majority of the people of the State had voted therefor, was an *aristocrat*, and *no republican*." And we have, also, the ☞ testimony of Mr. Gilmer and his co-signers, *Whigs*, to the fact that Mr. Kerr declared himself in Greensborough, "*for a Convention* called according to the provisions of the Constitution, the people being first consulted on the question at the polls"—that is, a two-thirds vote of the Assembly as the result of the action or vote of a bare majority! ☜ The certificate of Mr. Gilmer and others, here referred to, may be found in the Raleigh Register of the 21st July.

But in addition to these proofs, already conclusive and overwhelming, we have other and further proofs, which we take from the Raleigh Register of the 28th July, *the organ of the Whig leaders of the State.* A Correspondent of that paper, writing from Rutherfordton under date July 20, says:

"He [Mr. Kerr] was in favor of submitting it to the people to say whether they were satisfied with it [the Constitution] or not; and when submitted to them, HE WOULD VOTE FOR A CONVENTION."

Again, another Correspondent of that paper, writing from Marion, McDowell, under date July 16, says Mr. Kerr spoke as follows there on the subject of a Convention:

"He said he had no objection to the extension of the privilege of voting for a Senator, to all those who now have the privilege of voting for a Commoner, but he did object to the mode of amendment proposed, viz: Legislative enactment—that his opinion is, that all amendments to the Constitution should be made by a Convention—that in the present state of things in North Carolina, when different and various propositions to amend the Constitution appear to be desired, by large and highly respectable portions of our citizens, it is a duty of the Legislature to pass a law and submit the question directly to the people to vote for a Convention or no Convention; and if a majority of the State want a Convention, *that it then becomes the moral and political duty of the Legislature to call a Convention* in the constitutional mode—that if elected Governor, *he shall call the attention of the Legislature to the subject*, and recommend the passage of a law to submit the question to the people, and that *he should vote for a Convention.*"

The foregoing extracts, we repeat, may be found in the Raleigh Register of 28th July, 1852.

We have now proved, first, from the Greensborough Patriot, a *Whig* paper, that Mr. Kerr "*distinctly declared himself for a Convention*" in that place; we have proved, secondly, from the Mountain Banner, a Democratic paper, that Mr. Kerr came out for a Convention both at Marion and Rutherfordton, and said, if elected Governor, he would advise the Legislature to take the necessary steps to call one, provided *a majority* of the people should vote for it; we have proved, thirdly, by Wilson S. Hill and others, that Mr. Kerr said, in Greensborough, that if a majority of the people should vote for a Convention, that member of the Assembly, no matter from what County he might come, who should vote against it, would be "an aristocrat, and no republican"; we have proved, fourthly, by Mr. Gilmer and others, *Whigs*, that Mr. Kerr declared himself in Greensborough "for a Convention"; we have proved, fifthly, *by the Raleigh Register of July 28th*, that Mr. Kerr said, in Rutherfordton, "he would vote for a Convention"; and we have proved, sixthly, and lastly, *by the same paper* of the same date, that Mr. Kerr said, in Marion, it was "the duty of the Legislature to pass a law and submit the question directly to the people to vote for a Convention or no Convention"—that if a majority should vote for it, it would then become "the *moral and political duty* of the Legislature" to call it—"that if elected Governor, he should call the attention of the Legislature to the subject, and recommend the passage of a law to submit the question to the people"—and that, as one of the people, "*he should vote for a Convention.*"

The Whig papers in the East have been denying that Mr. Kerr is for a Convention. What will they say now? The Newbernian, a *Whig* paper, of the 8th June, said:

"We see that the *Rep. & Pat.* states that Mr. Kerr is the advocate of an open, unrestricted Convention!! Where did the *Rep. & Pat.* learn this? We KNOW, FOR WE HEARD IT, that in his speech in New-Berne on the 28th ult., Mr. Kerr said, in express terms, that HE DID NOT ADVOCATE A CONVENTION. Is it likely that in Elizabeth City, where such a stand would have done him more injury than here, that he should have advocated an open Convention, and declared within a week or less here, that he DID NOT advocate a Convention of any kind?"

What must be thought of such a man! Can any portion of the State trust him!

What will the people of Anson, Wake, New Hanover, Brunswick, Columbus, Craven, Wayne, Greene, Lenoir, Granville, Bertie, Franklin, Nash, Edgecombe, Warren, Caswell, Person, Chatham, Perquimous, Pasquotank, Gates, Chowan, Halifax, Martin, Beaufort, Hyde, Pitt, Washington, Northampton, and Johnston say to these things? Are you, fellow-citizens, for an open Convention, to be called on the Federal basis—a basis on which the West already has the power by eight or ten majority? Are you for a Convention, to be assembled for the purpose and with the view of changing the present Senatorial basis of pure taxation to a "mixed" basis? Are you ready, *merely for the sake of party*, to sanction these things? Do you stand prepared to endorse Mr. Kerr's "moral power" doctrine? We beg leave to repeat what we said in our last on this question: Mr. Kerr holds that the majority vote will devolve upon the Assembly a great *moral* and *political* obligation which that body ought not to diregard. This is a question, fellow-citizens, neither of *morals* nor of *politics*, but of CONSTITUTIONAL LAW; and what can "moral obligations" have to do with it? Are we to have the "*higher law*" thus early in North Carolina? Are we to be told, when discussing a grave question of Constitutional law, that we are "*morally*" bound to do so and so, *in opposition to the plain letter of the Constitution?* Fellow-citizens, BEWARE! Yield this point now—listen, if you will, and be deceived and misled by this cant about "moral obligations," and there is no telling what the next step may be! If this "*moral*" *power* majority doctrine of Mr. Kerr can change your Constitution in one respect, IT CAN IN ANOTHER! *Beware! Beware!* It is the slight trickle of water, not broader than one's finger, over the levee, which marks the beginning of the vast sluice that overwhelms and destroys every thing in its course. *Beware!*

Again: Free Suffrage will injure no existing interest. It is not a sectional but a general question. It does not touch, nor can it be made, under any circumstances, to touch the basis. It is a question of Suffrage, and not of political power as between sections or communities. If adopted, the Counties above-named will have just the same number of Senators thereafter as they have now; and the only difference will be, that *all* citizens who pay taxes will vote for Senators. Who can object to that? Your Senate is based on taxation of *all* kinds, and it is therefore but just and right that *all* persons taxed should be allowed to vote for Senators. This is what Gov. Reid proposes, and he is in favor of carrying out this amendment, according to the Constitution. He is for the Free Suffrage bill passed at the last session of the Legislature. If that bill should receive a two-thirds vote at the next session, it will be at once put before the people, be approved by them, and become a portion of the State Constitution; but if Gov. Reid should be defeated in August, and this bill should fail to pass the next Legislature, *what will be the probable result?* Will the fifty thousand non-landholders of the State *wait four years longer?* Fellow-citizens, we call upon you as reading and reflecting men, to think seriously of these things, and to *beware!*

Every vote for DAVID S. REID will be a vote *for* Free Suffrage and *against* a Convention; and every vote for John Kerr will be a vote *for* a Convention and *against* Free Suffrage. Keep *that* before the people, and let every body hear it at the polls, on the day of election.

We challenge the Whig Editors and orators, who are in the habit of denouncing our statements as "locofoco falsehoods," to deny, dispute, or controvert a single fact above set forth. *We have proved every thing we have asserted by Whig authority;* and we again point the public to the Raleigh Register (the *Whig* organ) of the 28th of July, as containing PROOF CONCLUSIVE THAT JOHN KERR IS IN FAVOR OF AN OPEN AND UNRESTRICTED CONVENTION.

BARBECUE!

The Democrats of Raleigh and vicinity will give a large Barbecue at the Baptist Grove, in Raleigh, on Wednesday the 4th, the day before the election.

Able and interesting Speeches may be expected. Every one, Whig as well as Democrat, is invited to be present.

The Hon. JAMES C. DOBBIN has been invited, and it is hoped he will have it in his power to attend.

Come, one and all!

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATION. Under the act of Congress, which was finally passed last week, the whole number of Representatives will be two hundred and thirty-four, distributed as follows: Maine 6, New Hampshire 3, Vermont 3, Massachusetts 11, Rhode Island 2, Connecticut 4, New York 33, New Jersey 5, Pennsylvania 25, Delaware 1, Maryland 6, Ohio 21, South Carolina 6, Georgia 8, Florida 1, Alabama 7, Mississippi 5, Lousiana 4, Virginia 13, North Carolina 8, Tennessee 10, Kentucky 10, Missouri 7, Arkansas 2, Indiana 11, Illinois 9, Michigan 4, Wisconsin 3, Iowa 2, Texas 2, California 2. Total 234. The whole number of Presidential electors—adding 62 Senators—will therefore be 296, making 149 necessary for a choice.

PREDICTION OF MR. WEBSTER. The Concord (N. H.) Patriot states, that during the recent visit of Mr. Webster to his farm at Franklin, a lady, a relative, remarked to him, "Well, Mr. Webster, I was really in hopes that some time I should see a live President of the United States." "You will yet, madam," was the instant reply of Mr. Webster, "if you and Gen. Pierce live until next March." We have the above from the lips of the husband of the lady, who was himself present.

We see that Scott and Graham Clubs are being formed all over the country. Push along the ball, boys! We hope to hear that one is established in every county in the State. What are our friends in Oxford—in Warren—in Halifax and Smithfield doing, that they do not establish Clubs, and "circulate the documents?" *Raleigh Register.*

We don't know what they are doing in the other places named, but just about here most of them are in a quandary, we think. They held a ratification meeting here twenty-one strong, when news of the nomination reached them; won't that suffice? Come boys, the Register seems to be getting uneasy about you. Can't you sorter stir up a little?

Warrenton News.

Gov. Reid—the Market Charge.

The plain and unostentatious people of the mountains, it seems, have heard of the charge preferred against Gov. Reid by the Raleigh Register, of going occasionally to the Raleigh market. The charge "touches the quick" up there, as it must do among all who are not too proud to attend to their own business. The last Mountain Banner contains the following notice of this charge:

"GOVERNOR REID. Governor Reid has been honored with the confidence of the people of the State. He has identified his name and his administration with a great measure of popular freedom; and has succeeded in giving to that measure a shape and direction for practical usefulness. He has ably and faithfully performed his high duties, every one of them, as chief Executive of the State, and, without prejudices or partiality, looked steadily to the advancement and prosperity of our people. These recommendations, at least, he assuredly possesses, and now stands before his fellow-citizens for re-election. And in what particular of his administration has he been found deficient? In what has his most violent opponent made objection? Why should he be turned out, and another, untried, substituted in his place?

It will hardly be believed—but such is the fact—that when subjected to the most rigid and uncharitable scrutiny by the Kerr organ at Raleigh, and the Whig Clique there, his entire administration is found to be obnoxious to but one single charge, and that charge is (Hear it, O shade of Ben Franklin!) that he was actually seen one morning in the market place in Raleigh, and to have carried thence, down Fayetteville street, some article which he had purchased for his family dinner! The editor of the Register was watching him—*witnessed the fact*—and he felt it his duty, as a public journalist and friend of "gentility," to expose to the world so shameful a proof of his Excellency's want of "dignity." And this is the great fault of his administration; if any other be alleged, it has escaped our memory.

And has it come to this in old North Carolina, that a free citizen cannot walk the streets of the town of Raleigh, with an article purchased at market, without forfeiting all claim to public confidence, and incurring the ridicule and disapprobation of Mr. Kerr's organ? Is it pledged on behalf of Mr. Kerr, that if he is made Governor, *he* will be above such low and discreditable conduct? That he will *always* send a servant to market, and never be seen there among the plain and honest yeomanry of Wake and the adjoining counties? Is this whiggery or not? If it be, let the people answer if it is *republicanism!* and whether this great sin against the "decency" virtues of the whig organ, is sufficient to displace an honest and faithful public officer."

And this charge, be it remembered, comes from the peculiar admirers of log cabins in 1840—from those who, as they themselves said, "*stooped* to conquer" in that memorable campaign!

The last Petersburg Democrat contains the following very good thing in relation to Truman Smith and the Peterson affair:

"An individual in the State of North Carolina recently attempted the impossible feat of cheating the Hon. Truman Smith, chairman of the National Whig Committee for the diffusion of electioneering lies. The attempt was very discreditable, but not more discreditable than stupid. This Truman Smith is the most sagacious and cunning of party managers. He is a perfect adept in all the tricks of political *sleight-of-hand.* He was Whig manager in general in the campaign of 1848, and to his extraordinary genius in the art of popular delusion, as much as to any thing else, the election of Gen. Taylor is attributable. As well attempt to baffle a Mitternich in diplomacy, or unravel the mystery of the wonderful manipulations of "that unrivaled magician," Macallister, as to *head* the Hon. Truman Smith in his profession of concocting cheats and giving currency to lies. Yet an obscure individual from the pine fields of North Carolina undertook, audacious goose that he was, to do this very identical thing. The old Whig fox caught him, the little scheme he had so carefully nursed was exploded, and he himself blown sky-high. And thus ended the adventures of the heroic Mr. Peterson. But not so the exultations of the Whig press over the discovery of a solitary instance of fraud practised by a member of the Democratic party. They seize upon it—parade it at the head of their columns—and exhibit every symptom of the intensest satisfaction. With not more delight do those black scavengers of nature, commonly called buzzards, snuff the fragrance of some fresh decayed carcass.

But is it not the sublime of hypocrisy in the Whig party to affect such horror at a solitary instance of fraud perpetrated for political purposes! The Whig party is an organized cheat, and it lies upon principle and deceives by system. Why, what is the Hon. Truman Smith doing at this very moment, in the way of electioneering fraud? Franking documents to the South, to prove PIERCE an abolitionist; and franking documents to the North, to prove him a "pro-slavery hunker." To the Western Reserve, the Hon. Senator sends the record of PIERCE'S hostility to anti-slavery agitation—to Virginia, he sends the calumnies of the mendacious journals of abolitionism. This man is the duly anointed high priest of the mysteries of Whig electioneering, and the pilot of the bark that carries Scott and his fortunes; and yet, Whig papers affect to execrate political fraud. Satan reproving sin, and Beelzebub casting out devils! Poor Mr. Peterson has been seduced from the path of virtue, but he shall not be stoned by men more guilty than himself."

For some time past the country has heard a great deal, in vague terms, of the extravagance of Mr. Fillmore's administration. Democratic members of Congress who are accessible to the Departments and to the best sources of information, have not investigated this subject with the industry demanded by its importance. From the partial statements that have got abroad, there seems to be little doubt that the present has been the most heedless administration of the public treasure which the country has ever yet seen. The subject shall have our especial attention at an early day, when we shall present in detail the expenditures of the government during the period of Mr. Polk's administration, and those of Taylor and Fillmore. As a specimen of what may be expected, we now present in contrast of the expenditures respectively during the fiscal year 1846, ending July 1st of that year which was the first of Mr. Polk's administration; and during the calendar year 1851, the the last of Mr. Fillmore's administration, of which official reports have yet been published. We present in detail the classifications of expenditure, in order to exhibit what amounts have been expended in wasteful extravagance, and what in the payment of public debt incurred by the Mexican War:

Expenditures in 1846.	
Civil administration,	$6,782,999
Army,	9,818,655
Indians and Pensions,	3,760,771
Navy,	6,450,863
Debt and Interest,	1,217,823
Total,	$28,031,111
Expenditures of 1851.	
Civil administration,	$20,420,914
Army,	10,930,919
Indians and Pensions,	5,651,193
Navy,	9,419,409
Debt, Interest, &c.,	6,102,991
Total,	$52,525,426

The comparison exposes an excess of expenditure by Mr. Fillmore's administration of more than $24,000,000, of which $13,000,000 occurs in the expenses of the civil department alone. It will not do to charge this excess upon the necessity of redeeming the public debt incurred by the Mexican War, or in any other manner; for the precise amount of that class of payments is set down in the statement, and by no means covers the excess. It will not do to charge it to an increase of the army and navy expenditures; for the precise amounts of those items of increase are given also. The fact is, all classes of expenditures have gone up; while those strictly appertaining to the administration of the government *have been more than tripled.*

This, however, is but a foretaste. The subject will keep until the country shall have so far recovered of its sympathy for Mr. Fillmore and the Head of his civil department, in their defeat at Baltimore, to call them and their party to an account of its stewardship. *Rich. Examiner.*

The Discussion at Marion.

We are indebted, says the Mountain Banner, to a friend for the following items concerning the discussion at Marion the 16th instant:

"Gov. Reid said that he had been somewhat surprised to hear his competitor declare that the people of the West had not had their share of the public offices. Mr. Kerr, said Gov. R., has just declared to you, "Whoever the Western men agree upon among themselves for United States Senator, or any thing else, I am for him." "If there be a people I have more respect for than others, it is the people of the West."

Gov. R. remarked that it was unusual for candidates for Governor to be declaring their preference for U. S. Senator; but that Mr. K. had thought proper to do so on the present occasion. He said that he would endeavor to show that Mr. K. was not so peculiarly Western in his practice as he would appear to have the people believe. It was known that Mr. Clingman was the only gentleman in this part of the State whose name had been lately mentioned in connection with the election of U. S. Senator. It was known that at the last election of a Senator, Mr. Clingman, a Western Whig, was a candidate, and received the support of a few Western Whigs, and the vote of a large portion of the Democrats in the Legislature. Mr. K. and his Whig friends were not for Mr. C., the Western man, but for George E. Badger! and he (Gov. R.) presumed that when a Western man was started again, the result would be found the same, at least so far as Mr. K.'s influence or preference could control it. He thought Mr. K.'s peculiar love for the West inopportune. The people of the West know what they want, and if Mr. K. thought a Western man ought to be elected to the U. S. Senate, the East was the place he ought to have told it, for you would have had more respect for his candor if he had told it there. He did not tell it there, but tells it here.

Gov. R. said it seemed that Mr. K. was always seized with a peculiar love for the people of the section where he happened to be at the time. In the East he was on the Platform of the Whig Convention on the subject of Constitutional reform, and was against changing the basis of representation, and would lose his right arm before he would see it done. He was for a Convention if the people wanted it, and upon being interrogated by him (Gov. R.) said he would, as an individual, vote for it at the polls. In the West Mr. K. still says he stands upon the resolution of the Whig Convention and where he did in the East—that he is "for a Convention," and although he is "personally against a change of the basis," yet, "when you get a Convention you can carry whatever amendments you choose." This, said Gov. R., he (Mr. K.) declares with emphasis and with a significant wink, as though he is paving the way for you to get what he declared himself so much opposed to in the East. Gov. R. said he was against a change of the basis, and this was known throughout the length and breadth of the State, and had been for years. He was for Free Suffrage, and for amending the Constitution by the Legislative mode, because it was a Constitutional, a safe, and a cheap mode. If the people relied upon a Convention to give them Free Suffrage, they would not get it at all, for the majority would vote against calling a Convention, and then, according to Mr. K's *majority* doctrine, the leaders of the Whig party would say that majority vote decided against Free Suffrage, or any amendment to the Constitution whatever. Then the people would see the snare that had been laid for them!

Gov. Reid said that in the East, speaking about amendments to the Constitution and a change of the basis, that Mr. K. declared he lived "in the strongest slave county in the State except one, and that he, (Mr. K.) was identified in interest with the people of the East!. But to-day, in the West, he says he is for a Convention, and when you get a Convention you can get what you want!"

Gov. R. said, for himself, he did not profess a peculiar attachment for each portion of the State it might happen he was addressing. He expressed his principles and left the people to draw their conclusions. He trusted those principles were liberal enough to embrace the true interests of the whole State. If he knew his own heart he did not desire to promote the interests of one section at the sacrifice of another. He desired the prosperity and happiness of the people of *the whole State.*"

SINGULAR FACTS IN POLITICS AND THE PRESS. The bearings of the daily journalism of this metropolis, on the Presidential question of the present day, are very different from those which existed during the election of 1848, when Gen. Taylor was successful. Let us state the precise difference.

In 1848, when Gen. Taylor was the whig candidate, and Gen. Cass the democratic candidate, nearly the whole daily journalism of this city—embracing an aggregate circulation of *one hundred and twenty five thousand sheets* a day—was, more or less, in favor of Gen. Taylor's election. There was only one solitary journal of any importance, that supported the nomination of Gen. Cass, and that was the Tammany organ of that day, which probably had a circulation of four, five or six thousand.

Now let us take a look at the position of the newspapers of this city at this time, on the same question.

The tendencies and tone of New York journalism in 1852 are exactly the reverse of those which it manifested in 1848. There are only two papers of any circulation decidedly in favor of Gen. Scott, and one or two others rather coldly submitting to his nomination. The whole of the other portion of the press, of all parties, is opposed to his triumph, and working with more or less vigor for the success of General Pierce, the democratic candidate. The aggregate circulation of the daily journals of this city is now nearly *a hundred and forty thousand sheets per day*; and of this number there are *one hundred thousand sheets per day* openly or quietly opposed to Gen. Scott's election and triumph.

These are singular and unquestionable facts; and we challenge the denial of their main accuracy, from any quarter. But how comes the newspaper press of this metropolis to be so entirely reversed from that which it was in 1848? The fact arises from the belief that the great commercial interests of the Empire City, and of this republic, are more safe in the hands of Gen. Pierce, and a democratic administration, than if placed under the influence of General Scott, connected with William H. Seward, and the tendencies of his dangerous abolition policy towards the South. It is objected, however, that the Van Buren interest—equally free soil, and hostile to the South—is in favor of Gen. Pierce; but we must remember that the free soil tendencies of Martin Van Buren, and his partisans were not inherent, but adopted merely "for the nonce" to defeat General Cass, from a personal feeling towards him. The Van Buren interest of this city has always been in favor of the general commercial and administrative policy of the democratic party, originating in southern politicians. But the case is very different with William H. Seward, who started as a politician on the humbug of anti-masonry, and added to it that of anti-rentism, abolitionism, and every other ism of a dangerous tendency; so that his political capital consists of principles in deadly antagonism to the Union, and the prosperity and commercial interests of this great city and this confederacy.

Here, therefore, we disclose the remarkable facts, showing the position of the New York press on the pending Presidential question, and its causes. The same feelings and the same causes operate on the whole Union, to a greater or lesser extent. Gen. Taylor commanded much more confidence among the masses, and especially excited it among the commercial interests, than ever Gen. Scott can create, supported as he is by the violent socialists, abolitionists, and radical red republicans of the worst type, and of the most destructive principles and tendencies. These are the settled characteristics of the present campaign. Who can impugn their accuracy! *N. Y. Herald.*

A QUESTION ANSWERED. The Galena Jeffersonian, in reply to the Chicago Journal, which desired to know who Colonel King is, thus enlightens its whig perceptions:

"The documents prove that he is the present acting Vice President. If Mr. Fillmore dies, he will be the President.

And he was made acting Vice President by the unanimous vote of the Senate. Such whigs as Davis, of Massachusetts, Clay, Badger, Mangum, &c., voted for him. Now, we only propose to place him for the next four years where every United States' Senator voted to place him."

ANOTHER NORTH CAROLINA DIAMOND. We saw a day or two ago a diamond of the first water weighing four grains, found by Mr. J. W. Atwood of McDowell county, whilst working a gold mine about five and a half miles west of Charlotte.—*Charlotte Whig.*

For the Standard.

To the People of Wake County.

Let me warn you, people of Wake County, and especially Democrats, to refrain from voting for Whigs. In voting for such characters you will be found voting indirectly if not directly for Scott, the Seward candidate for President.

Some few of the Democrats say they do not like to vote for Saunders, on account of his being for Rail Roads; but what can such Democrats gain by voting for Rogers? Is he not too for Rail Roads? And besides, he is a Whig, and Saunders has grown grey in the Republican cause. Did you ever know the Whigs to desert their candidates on such grounds?

To vote for Whigs in this election is to vote for Scott—it is to vote for a Whig United States Senator—it is to vote against Reid, the present good and blameless Governor—it is to vote against Free Suffrage, and injure Democracy, in all probability most seriously.

Stand by your chosen men, Democrats of Wake, and all will be well.

A DEMOCRAT.

July 28, 1852.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

$10,000 to $8,000 on Pierce!

WASHINGTON, July 20, 1852.

Upon my arrival home this evening, I find in your paper a challenge offering to bet $10,000 that Gen. Scott will be the next President over Gen. Franklin Pierce. In reply to that challenge, I have only to say I do not believe the person offering the bet can be found; and, to put the matter to rest, I will bet $10,000 to $8,000 that Gen. Pierce, if living, will be the next President of the United States.

EDW. H. PENDLETON.

N. B. The whole or any portion of the money I will put up at one hour's notice. E. H. P.

Reception of Mr. Webster at Marshfield—Important Speech.

BOSTON, July 25. The reception of Mr. Webster at Marshfield, yesterday, was a grand affair. He arrived at Kingston, in the cars, at 4 o'clock, accompanied by Chas. Lanman, his private Secretary, and was greeted by an immense concourse of citizens. He was received at the depot by a committee deputed to accompany him to Marshfield.

Business was suspended along the route, and the roads were crowded with men, women and children. Arriving at Marshfield, the procession entered Mr. Webster's grounds, and halted in front of a rostrum erected on a hill, around which an immense number of his friends and neighbors had congregated.

The Hon. Seth S. Sprague delivered an address of welcome, to which Mr. Webster responded in feeling terms. He said he had not looked for such a testimonial of regard and such a welcome home. His heart was deeply touched, not by the brilliant display around him, but by the fact that the community among whom he had so long dwelt, who knew him so well, should have manifested such unbounded esteem. After proceeding further in this strain he alluded to our political position. Mr. Sprague, he said, had been pleased to refer to recent occurrences, upon which he did not deem it fit for him to say anything, as the time had not yet come. Whatever he had good or valuable in him, he would hold in his own keeping, and not trust it to the waywardness of others.

He then alluded to the fishery question, and said it would not become him to say much on that point, until he spoke officially; but he would assure them the administration would not neglect the matter under any circumstances. "The fishermen," he continued, "shall be protected in their rights at all hazards. Why should they not? Most potent consequences were involved—the fisheries were the nurseries of a navy, from which the most glorious triumphs had sprung. Their sudden interruption by England cannot be justified by any principle or consideration whatever. It was wholly unjustifiable. The treaty of 1818 was made with the crown of England, and if a vessel is captured and adjudicated upon, the crown is answerable. We know whom to deal with. The United States will never permit their rights to be adjudicated by petty provinces, nor allow our vessels to be seized by petty officers, and condemned by municipal courts of Quebec and Newfoundland. No! NO!! NO!!!" He then branched off upon other topics, when the ceremonies closed and the meeting adjourned.

Memorial to the President on the Fishing Question.

BOSTON, Friday, July 23.

A Memorial addressed to President Fillmore is being numerously and influentially signed here. It represents that 2,100 vessels and 30,000 seamen are now engaged in the Fisheries, representing property valued at $12,000,000; that the people of New England and their fathers have enjoyed free right to fish in the now proscribed waters; and that the enforcement of the new construction put upon the treaty of 1818 will ruin many families in New England; therefore, the memoralialists pray the President to send a naval force to the British North American waters, sufficient to protect the Fishermen in their lawful occupation.

Indian Massacre—Murder of Capt. R. B. Marcy and Eighty Men.

NEW ORLEANS, July 26. Dates have been received here from Fort Smith, Arkansas, bringing the painful intelligence that a force of two thousand Camanche Indians had met and murdered Capt. R. B. Marcy (son of ex-Governor Marcy, of New York,) and his entire command, consisting of eighty men. The battle lasted two days, but, finally, the brave captain and his slender force were compelled to yield to the superior numbers of the foe. The Indians are reported to be gathering in large numbers near the Fort.

Congress of the United States.

WASHINGTON, July 26. The Senate did not sit to-day.

In the House, the Michigan Rail Road Bill was postponed, as was also the Bill declaring the Wheeling Bridge a lawful structure—the latter until Monday week. The bill having for its object the protection of New Mexico, California, &c., was then taken up for consideration.

After being considered at length, the bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The House then went into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Olds in the Chair,) and the committee were addressed in five-minute speeches by many members, (Mr. McMullen, of Virginia among them,) after which the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, July 27.

In the Senate, Mr. Gwin offered a resolution, calling on the President for information as to how the Navy is now employed, and the force available for immediate service. The resolution was laid on the table; and Mr. Sumner offered one instructing the Judiciary committee to report a bill to repeal the fugitive slave law; and asked leave to speak upon it to-day; but, Mr. Mason objecting, the resolution was laid over.

In the House, the motion to reconsider the vote respecting the Florida Rail Road bill was lost; and the remainder of the session was spent in discussing the amendments to the River and Harbor bill.

Great Democratic Mass Meeting.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 26. A great democratic mass meeting was held here to-day—Augustus Shell presiding, assisted by 30 vice presidents and 14 secretaries. From 25,000 to 30,000 persons were present, and much enthusiasm prevailed. Among the speakers were Horatio Seymour, Hon. John A. Dix, John Van Buren, and Hon. S. A. Douglas.

Condition of the Markets.

NEW YORK, July 27th, 6 P. M. Cotton—The sales of Cotton to-day amounted to 1,600 bales, but the market was unchanged in every respect. Flour—sales of 11,500 bbls at 3 93¾ a $4 for State; Southern unchanged. Wheat—sales of 8,500 bushels at 98 cents for Southern red, and $1 04 for white—Corn—sales of 30,000 bushels at 63 for mixed and 64 cents for yellow. Pork—sales of 200 bbls at 19 a $20 for mess, and $17 for prime. Sales of 300 tierces and hhds. hams at 10 cts. and 55 hhds. in bulk at 9¼ cts. Beef—sales of 300 bbls at unchanged rates. Lard—sales of 400 kegs and bbls at 11¾ in kegs, and 10¼ in bbls. Sugar—sales of 50 hhds Havana at 6 cts. Coffee—sales of 500 bags Rio at 9¼ cts. Oil—sales of 3,250 gallons Linseed at 63 cts. Whisky—sales of 300 bbls Ohio at 21¼.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 23. In this city yesterday 200 gallons of liquor were seized, having been smuggled into the State contrary to the liquor law.

TELEGRAPHED FOR THE STANDARD.

WASHINGTON, July 30, 1852.

In the House, yesterday, the Michigan Railroad land bill, with its omnibus amendments, was laid on the table, 104 to 62. The River and harbor bill passed in Committee of the whole. Stanly's substitute, the bill of last year, got but 42 votes. Mr. Ashe succeeded in getting through an amendment authorizing Wilmington, N. C., to levy four per cent. tax on her commerce for the improvement of her harbor, in addition to the $10,000 appropriation of the bill.

John B. Ashe, Texas Whig Elector, won't go Scott, and declines to act as Elector. W.

PIERCE & KING CLUB.

☞ THERE will be a Meeting of the PIERCE and KING Club at the Court-House in Raleigh, on Saturday evening next at eight o'clock.

Our friends from the Country and the people generally are invited to attend.

BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT.

July 28, 1852.

WE are requested to announce **William H. High**, Esq., as a candidate for re-election as Sheriff of Wake County.

May 28, 1852. 58—

WE are requested to announce General JAMES M. MANGUM, as a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of Wake County.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF HAMPDEN SYDNEY COLLEGE, RICHMOND, VA. The fifteenth annual course of Lectures in this institution will commence on Monday, the 13th of October and continue until the ensuing March.

R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Professor, of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

S. MAUPIN, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

CHAS. BELL GIBSON, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

CARTER P. JOHNSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

DAVID H. TUCKER, M. D, Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

A. E. PETICOLAS, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The study of Practical Anatomy may be prosecuted with the most ample facilities, and at inconsiderable expense.

Clinical Lectures are regularly given at the College Infirmary and Richmond Almshouse.

The Infirmary, under the same roof with the College, and subject to the entire control of the Faculty, is at all times well filled with Medical and Surgical cases, and furnishes peculiar facilities for clinical instruction. Many Surgical operations are performed in presence of the class; and the students being freely admitted to the Wards, enjoy, under the guidance of the Professors, unusual opportunities for becoming familiar with the symptoms, diagnosis and treatment of disease.

EXPENSES—Matriculation fee, $5, Professors' fees (aggregate) $105; Demonstrator's fee $10; Graduation fee $25.

The price of board, including fuel, lights and servants attendance is usually $3 to 3 50 per week.

The Catalogue, &c., containing fuller information concerning the Institution, will be forwarded to those applying for it, or specific enquiries will be answered by letter. S. MAUPIN, M. D.

Dean of the Faculty.

Richmond, July 13, 1852. 73—95w.

Portis' Gold Mines for Sale.

ON Saturday, the 11th of day of September next, on the premises, I shall re-sell the tract of land lying in Franklin county, known as the PORTIS GOLD MINES. The said property is too generally known to require particular description here. It will be sold for division, under a degree in Equity, on a credit of one and two years with interest from the first day of January next, at which time possession will be given.

The tract contains

About 2200 Acres,

a large portion of which is of superior quality for farming purposes. The mining lands are rich, and can be worked at a very little expense. The dwelling house and out houses are good and convenient. I will take pleasure in showing the property, or will give any information by letter which may be required. Bonds with security will be required of the purchaser.

THOS. K. THOMAS, C. M. E.

Louisburg, July 20, 1852. 903—4tw.

$25 REWARD. Ranaway from the Subscriber, in the early part of May last, a Mulatto Boy, by the name of LEWIS. He is about twenty years old, has a small scar on his right cheek, has straight hair, when spoken to has a down look, is about five feet ten inches high. The only clothing recollected that he took away with him was a checked coat.

I have understood he has been seen some where on the Central Rail Road, and think it probable he passes for a free man, and has by some means procured free papers. I will give the above reward of twenty-five dollars to any person who will deliver him to me, or secure him in any jail so that I get him again.

JOSHUA PERRY.

Franklin County, N. C. } 929—w6w.
July 16, 1852. }

$10 REWARD will be paid for the apprehension and securing in jail, so that I can get her, my negro woman, MALINDAY, who ran away from my plantation in Wake County, about the 11th of January. Malinday is a tall woman, yellow complection, she is between fifty and sixty years old, she has large feet, with a great many broken veins in her legs, has very full eye brows, and is said to be a very good midwife. She formerly belonged to Thos. Farish. I suppose she is lurking somewhere along on Deep River in Chatham County, or she may be in Alamance, as she has some children up there at or about Holt's Store. Malinday may be trying to pass for a free woman, as she is a good midwife.

Address me at Green Level, N. C.

PETERSON IVEY.

July 19th, 1852. 71—5upd.

Notice---Direct Importations.

WE have just finished taking our inventory for the summer season, and find as follows:—

A number of notes and accounts due us which should be settled up to 1st July; and to which we *particularly* call the attention of those interested.

Also, a well assorted stock of

China Ware and Earthenware,

to which we will be receiving large additions during the month of August; and to which we especially invite the attention of Merchants. Those passing through Wilmington on their way North would do well to purchase their stocks of Crockery from us, as we are *determined* to offer inducements over Northern importers.

McRAE & HARRISS.

Wilmington, July 21, 1852. 74—

Further Developments.

THE subscriber expecting to start for the North immediately after the election, would respectfully suggest to his friends and the public generally the propriety of giving him their orders for any article of Clothing which they may want gotten up in good style, and at a much less price than the same can be prepared here.

He will also inform his patrons he is much in need of funds and will take great pleasure in receipting accounts.

ISAAC PROCTOR,
Merchant Tailor.

Raleigh, July 26th, 1852 73—

$12 PER MONTH.

WANTED, immediately, Fifteen or Twenty able-bodied Negro men to work on the Rail Road, for which the above price will be paid in Cash every month.

NIXON, & CO.

Raleigh July 17, 1852. 71—

SALT.

500 SACKS Liverpool Fine,
100 " Ground Alum,
For sale low by
WYCHE & BLACKNALL.

Henderson, July 16th, 1852. 73—4t.

Lime & Ground Plaster.

IN barrels constantly on hand and

MEDUSA'S HEAD

Whose "shining hair was changed to hissing snakes," presented a most terrible appearance to all but the Goddess Minerva, whose deep-rooted vengeance saw in transformed tresses, more charms than in the long Golden Ringlets of Ceto's beauteous daughter. Had the offspring of Jupiter's Brain lived in this age, her passions would undoubtedly have taken a different turn, if she had looked upon the unfolded beauties of the

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERIES,

As presented to the public by that enterprising Lottery firm, the truly fortunate and far famed Lottery Agents and Bankers,

PYFER & CO.

No 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

And have observed the practical workings of a system that has for its sole aim the Happiness of the World! While it exhibits the microcosm the urim and thummim of the Nineteenth Century.

WONDERFUL LUCK!

NOTE. We wish it distinctly understood by the public, that we advertise no Prizes that are not actually sold and paid by us.

Pyfer & Co., Always for the Prizes.

$35,000 sent to a club in Tennessee.
$25,000 sent to a club in Alabama.
$35,000 sent to a correspondent in North Carolina.
$25,000 sent to a correspondent in South Caro'ina.
$30,000 sent to a club in Fairfield Co Ohio.
$22,000 send to a merchant in Virginia.
$18,500 sent to a new customer in South Carolina.
$15,000 sent to a new customer in Coffee Co. Tenn.
$10,000 sold to a Commission Merchant in Virginia.
$7,500 sent to a correspondent in North Carolina.

Brilliant Schemes for July, 1852.

Date July.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$16,312	78 Nos	12 drawn	$5	$18 00
2	21,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
3	40,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	12	45 00
5	25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	25 00
6	20,608	78 Nos	14 drawn	5	17 00
7	35,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	10	35 00
8	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
9	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
10	38,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
12	28,500	75 Nos	13 drawn	8	25 00
13	20,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
14	37,357	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
15	20,000	78 Nos	14 drawn	5	17 00
16	13,500	78 Nos	15 drawn	4	12 00
17	48,503	75 Nos	12 drawn	15	55 00
19	30,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	8	25 00
20	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
21	33,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
22	20,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
23	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
24	40,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	32 00
26	5 of 12,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	25 00
27	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
28	30,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
29	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
30	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	31 00
31	67,500	70 Nos	14 drawn	20	70 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is advertised above.

The Managers Printed Drawing, endorsed by the commissioners appointed (for this purpose) by the Governor of Maryland, are in all cases sent to our Correspondents.

Letters always strongly and carefully sealed.

The purchasers of Packages of Tickets seldom have more than six chances against their drawing in a Package any of the Capital Prizes, and one Package may draw four of the highest Prizes. Two-thirds of the Prizes are sold in Packages of Tickets.

Please order a few days BEFORE the Lotteries draw. All Orders punctually answered by the return mails.

Persons at a distance from Baltimore, who wish "Fortune Buckled on their Backs," will find that it is only necessary to enclose the price (as laid down in the above schedule,) for a Package of Single Tickets to the Truly Fortunate, Far-Famed and Old Established House of

PYFER & CO.
No. 1 LIGHT ST., Baltimore, Md.

July 2, 1852. 68—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:

Jos. G. B. Roulhac, C. W. D. Hutchings, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, A. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and H. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

J. G. B. Roulhac, President,
Henry D. Turner, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, June 21, 1852. 21—

GREAT IMPROVEMENT.

EDMOND P. GAINE'S PATENT CIRCULAR CONCAVE

Mill Dress.

THE Subscriber would inform the public that he has purchased the rights to sell this PATENT in the State of North Carolina, and would say to those who wish to avail themselves of this great improvement, that he is ready to put upon Mill Burrs and Corn Stones, this NEW PATENT DRESS.

For further information address the subscriber at South Lowell, Orange County, N. C., who will furnish Drafts, Specifications and all the information necessary to use this improvement. The advantage of this patent is to facilitate the grinding, and improve the flour or meal.

It is warranted to grind double as fast as the common dress, and some that have it in use certify three times as fast.

JAMES H. WHITTEN.

July 2d, 1852. 928—10t.w.pd.

I have had this Dress put upon my Corn Stones, and can assure the public that it is decidedly a Great Improvement, both in speed and the quality of the meal.

J. A. McMANNEN.

The North-Carolina Executor,

CONTAINING the Statutes and Common Law of this State, together with the decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the necessary forms, precedents, &c., &c.

Intended as a safe Guide to Executors and Administrators.

With which is necessarily connected the kindred subjects of Wills, Legacies, Dower, and other Provisions for Widows, Distribution of Estate, Descent of Land, Partition, Guardianship, &c., by Benjamin Swaim.

For sale at the North-Carolina Book-Store by

H. D. TURNER.

May 13, 1852. 54—

State of North Carolina, MARTIN COUNTY

Doe on th demise of William Johnson and Wife, *vs.* Roe and Peer E. Maddera.—Ejectment in Martin Superior Court of Law.

The heirs at law of Peter E. Maddera, are hereby notified to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Martin, at the Court House in Williamston, on the Monday before the first Monday in September next, and defend the above named suit or judgment by default will be entered therein.

Witness, W. W. Andrews, Clerk of said Court the Monday before the first Monday of March, 1852.

WM. W. ANDREWS, *Clk.*

April 21, 1852. [Pr. adv. $6.] 916—3mw.

10 DOZEN WEEDING HOES. For sale by J. BROWN.

"Eagle Hotel," Chapel Hill, for Sale.

THE Proprietress of this well known and profitable establishment, having realized a sufficient income to warrant her in resuming the quiet of a private life, offers to the public generally the opportunity of bidding for its advantages.

The citizens of the State are so well acquainted with the advantages of its position, that but few remarks are necessary to complete their information.

The Hotel itself possesses all the requirments of room and comfort, which its purchasers can desire. It has capacity for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and the recent and rapid growth of the University, adjacent, makes it an easy matterto possess such or even a greater number of students.

In addition to this, the frequent travel through Chapel Hill gives the Hotel, (being the only one in the place) a transient custom equal to any in the State.

The lots and stables adjoining are extensive and commodious, and the country-market supplies abundantly and on profitable terms much of its provisions.

The terms of sale require one third of the price to be paid on taking possession. A note, with safe security and time of payment suited to the convenience of the purchaser, are the reasonable demands for the remainder.

If further information be desired concerning the inducements to purchase, the President of the University or any other resident of the village, will furnish it.

Possession can be obtained at any time, after the 1st of May. Apply to ANNE S. HILLIARD.

Chapel Hill, N. C. Feb. 27, 1851. 33—

ABSCONDED,

FROM my plantation in Bladen County, N. C., on the morning of Sunday, the 4th day of July, 1852, my negro man SIMON, who is said to be about 40 years of age, light complexion, tolerably tall and raw-boned, with a scar on his breast and one on his face (perhaps the left side) near the corner of his mouth, speaks in rather a long tone of voice, and most of his front teeth are missing, has large feet, stoops a little forward when walking, and moves rather slowly. I expect he will endeavor to make his way back to Alamance County, where he says he formerly lived, and belonged to a Mr. Dickey, who I think he says owns his wife. I purchased him in April last from Messrs. Arch'd. S. McKay and Arch'd Patterson.

I will pay a reward of twenty dollars to any per who will apprehend said negro in this County and deliver him to me, or secure him in the jail of this County or twenty-five dollars for his apprehension and safe confinement in the jail of any other County in North Carolina, so that I get him again.

THEOPHILUS TATUM.

Elizabeth Town, Bladen Co., N. C., July 5th, 1852. } 928—w6w.

Male and Female School at Mt. Airy.

Mr. & Mrs. WEST, Teachers, Assisted by MISS E. GILMER, in English, and MISS C. MCQUEEN, on the Piano Forte.

Terms per Session of five months:

Elements of Algebra, Trigonometry, and the Classics,	$12,50
Higher English branches,	10,00
Solid branches,	8,00
Primary branches,	6,00

For further particulars, please address

E. W. WEST, *Prin.*

REFERENCES:

Rev. J. B. White, Pres. Wake Forest College, Rev. E. Dodson, Dr. Jones, Milton, A. Miller, Esq. Mocksville, Jno. Kerr, Esq. Yancyville, N. Blackwood, Esq. Rockford, or the citizens of Mt. Airy.

July 10, 1852. 928—5tw.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishing to go to Alabama next Spring, will deliver to the highest bidder, in the town of Wadesborough, N. C., on the first day of September next, 700 acres of land, lying on Cedar Creek, joining the lands of A. R Stuart, Esq., D. Kinney, Esq., A. Moore and others. There is about 175 acres open with good fences and in good repair, and has a splendid Dwelling House on it, and also other out houses, necessary for a farmer, and all new. The woodland is as well timbered as any land joining it, the open land has all been cleared within four years, and produces as good or better than any land about here, and yields Corn, Cotton, and small grain abundantly; it is as neatly situated and as healthy a place as anywhere else in the United States. The water is of the best---either Well or Spring water are convenient. This place is situated about six miles south-west of Wadesboro', in Anson County.

At the same place and time, will be sold a variety of household and kitchen furniture, farming materials, and stock of every description, 22 head of cattle, 6 milch cows, 18 head of sheep, 46 head of hogs, and 3 horses, 1 mule, and a fine lot of poultry of every kind. Terms of sale—all sums under $10 cash, and for all sums over that, notes with approved security will have to be given before the property is delivered; credit four months from day of sale, with interest from date.

JOHN M. WARD.

Wadesboro', N. C., June 20th, 1852. 826—8tw.

State of North Carolina.—WAKE COUNTY.

Addison M. Blake *vs.* Dempsey H. Blake. Court of Pleas and Quarter Session—May Term, 1852. Original attachment, Levied on Land and Defendant's interest in sundry Negro Slaves.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant has removed from this State. It is ordered that advertisement be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying the defendant to be, and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court-House, in the City of Raleigh, on the third Monday of August next, and then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered against him, and the property levied on condemned and sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demand.

Witness, James T. Marriott, Clerk of our said Court, at office the 3d Monday of *May*, A. D., 1852.

JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*

June 17, 1852. (Pr. adv. $5,62½.) 925—6tw.

State of North Carolina.—WAKE COUNTY.

Addison M. Blake, Ex'r of Asa Blake, dec'd *vs.* Dempsey H. Blake. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1852. Original attachment, Levied on Land and Defendant's interest in sundry Negro Slaves.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant has removed from the State. It is ordered that advertisement be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying the defendant to be, and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court-House, in the City of Raleigh, on the third Monday in August next, and then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered against him, and the property levied on, condemned and sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, James T. Marriott, Clerk of our said Court, at office the 3d *Monday* of *May*, A. D., 1852.

JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*

June 17, 1852. (Pr. adv. $5,62½.) 925—6tw.

Pleasant Grove Male Academy,

WAKE FOREST, N. C.

William M. Crenshaw, A. B. of Va., Principal.

THE 4th Session of this Institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in July next, under the supervision of the very able and accomplished instructor, WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, who graduated with distinction at Randolph Macon College.

Since we obtained the services of Mr. C., he has given entire satisfaction to the Patrons of the School, and we do not hesitate to say that the facilities here offered are sufficient to prepare boys for any College. The Academy, which will be enlarged during vacation so as to accommodate 60 Students, is situated in a most healthy and agreeable neighborhood, about one mile South of the pleasant village of Forestville. Board can be had for $6 50 per month, including washing, lights and fuel. The prices of tuition vary from $7 to $15 per Session

For further information address

DR. W. HEARTSFIELD,
Forestvile,
Wake Co., N. C.

May 20, 1852. 56—8tw.

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.—Elastic Universal Touch

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
DR. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

Land for Sale, Stock, &c. &c.

THE Subscriber, wishing to follow merchandizing in Charleston, S. C., will sell on the 1st day of December next, at public auction, at Marion Court House, South Carolina, fourteen hundred acres of land and upwards, lying on Catfish Creek, about seven miles Southwest of Marion C. H., on the road leading from that place to Bennettsville. Said lands are highly productive for corn, cotton, peas, wheat, &c. &c. There is a stream (Catfish) running through the land which would afford much profit for a mill, as in a dry time no other stream will hold out. Sawing would also be profitable here.

There are about 350 acres of this land under cultivation, all of which has been cleared within the last nine years, and produces abundantly corn, cotton, oats, wheat, potatoes, rice, &c. The woodland is of fine growth; there are numerous swamps spreading through it, which, if drained, would produce as well one hundred years hence as they would now. Swamp land, when drained, is the best kind of land in this country. There is a splendid new dwelling house on the plantation, neatly painted and plastered, and all other outhouses necessary for a farmer—fences, gates, and garden all in good repair.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold two match horses, six mules, thirty-six head of cattle, eight milch cows, one yoke of oxen, one hundred and twenty-eight head of sheep, one hundred and seventy-six head of hogs, or more; and a variety of house-hold and kitchen furniture. Also, farming utensils, sixty bags of cotton, weighing from 330 to 410 each—1,200 bushels of corn, 150 bushels of peas, 15,000 pounds of fodder, 8,000 pounds of bacon, seven negroes aged from two years to 28 years; and a variety of liquors.

Terms of Sale: All sums under $25, cash—all over, five months credit; notes with good security will be required.

D. JONES,
Marion C. H., S. C.

June 20, 1852. 926—

NOVELTY WORKS,

WEST ST., RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA,

SILAS BURNS. PROPRIETOR,

BUILDER OF

Steam Engines & General Machinist.

THE above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders fater the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

Mr. SILAS BURNS,

Dear Sir: Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot in 3½ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes two many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,

JONES & BARBEE.

June 2, 1852. 59—

NOTICE.

AT my mills, (Buena Vista) 7 miles West of Oxford on the road leading from Oxford to Hillsboro', my *Wool Carding Machine and Foundry* are both in successful operation. All those who patronize my machine and wish their wool carded and first rate rolls, must have their wool well washed and picked clean of burrs, &c., one pound of Lard is required to 10 lbs. of wool—the charge for carding will be 7½ cts. per lb., weighing the Rolls, or one fifth pound of wool.

Foundry.

I am now Manufacturing *Ploughs* of various sizes on an improved pattern, and points which will be warranted to last from one to three days longer than any now in use; in fact some say twice as long; also *Tobacco Press and Screws*, both wrought and cast; brass boxes to old Screws, *Shafts and Mills, Mill Gearing, &c.*, of all kinds if Patterns are furnished; and any casting required which does not exceed two thousand pounds in weight. All orders for Casting Screws, &c., will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Cash will be paid for old Castings, Brass and Copper; my prices for Castings will be in accordance with Northern prices after adding on freight, &c.

Address Oxford, Granville Co., N. C.

J. H. GOOCH.

May 20th, 1852. 57—w6w.

NOTICE.

THE candidates for Wake County, will meet and address their fellow-citizens at

Spikes',	Monday,	July the	12th.
Adams',	Tuesday,	do.	13th.
Weatherspoons'	Wednesday,	do.	14th.
Grady's,	Thursday,	do.	15th.
Lawes',	Friday,	do.	16th.
Simms',	Saturday,	do.	17th.
Franklins',	Monday,	do.	19th.
Upchurches',	Tuesday,	do.	20th.
DuPrees'	Wednesday,	do.	21st.
Barny Jones',	Thursday,	do.	22d.
Banks',	Friday,	do.	23rd.
Busbees'.	Saturday,	do.	24th.
Dunnsville,	Monday,	do.	26th.
Forestville,	Tuesday,	do.	27th.
Rolesville,	Wednesday,	do.	28th.
Hortons',	Thursday,	do.	29th.
Hoods',	Friday,	do.	30th.
Wakefield,	Saturday,	do.	31st.

Opportunities will be offered at the various places above named to persons to pay their taxes.

WM. H. HIGH, *Sheriff.*

June 14, 1852. 63—

$100 REWARD will be paid for the apprehension and securing in jail, so that I can get him, my negro man WILLIE, who ran away from my plantation in Brunswick county about the 1st of March. Willie is a stout black fellow, 26 years old, about 5 feet 10 inches high, would weigh about 170 lbs., has large feet and ankles, a good countenance, is quick in his manner of speaking, is very plausible, and is civil and polite, and has lost one of his front teeth. He has been seen about Mr. A. McKnight's plantation, in Franklin county, who owns his mother, and also about Raleigh. He may also be in the neighborhood of Averasborough, in Cumberland county, where he has a brother hired to Mr. Simon Godwin. Willie may attempt to pass himself as a free man and a carpenter.

Address me at Smithville, North Carolina.

JOHN H. HILL.

June 11th, 1852. 924—w8w.

SHOCCO SPRINGS.

Warren County, North Carolina.

THIS pleasant Summer retreat, easy of access, handsomely fitted up, and neatly furnished, is now open for the reception of Company.

Shocco Water, Sulphur, Magnesia, Soda, Lime, and Epsom Salts, is confidently recommended by eminent Physicians, conversant with its properties, as remedial in most diseases the human frame is heir to, and has conferred great benefit on many invalids by the use of it.

A good Band of Music will be in attendance during the season, and the proprietor flatters himself that his fare and attention to the comforts of his Guests, will compare favorably with any other establishment of the kind.

Board per day $1,25, by the week at the rate of $1 per day, Families per month $20, single persons $25. Children under 12 years, and Servants half-price.

SAMUEL CALVERT.

June 30, 1852. 69—8t.

Notice to Contractors.

PROPOSALS will be received until the 1st of September next, for erecting in the Town of Murfreesborough, N. C., a Brick building of large dimensions for a Female College.

Persons disposed to contract will find a design of the building with specifications, &c., in possession of the Secretary of the building Committee.

The making of the Brick will be reserved to the building Committee. T. N. MYRICK, *Sec'y.*

Murfreesboro', N. C., June 24, 1852. 927—tlst

Groceries.

BROWN, crushed, clarified and loaf Sugars, old Java, Miricabo, Laguyra and Rio Coffee, super Imperial and Hyson Tea, sperm, adamantine and Hull & Son's tallow Candles, New crop Molasses by the gallon or barrel, fresh Rice, &c. T. H SELBY.

Select Classical and Mathematical SCHOOL,

WARRENTON, N. C.

R. A. EZELL, A. M. *Principal.*
J. D. NICHOLS, A. B. *Assistant Instructor.*

THE Fall session will commence on Monday the 5th of July. Boys desiring to avail themselves of the advantages of the school are particularly requested to be present at the formation of the classes in the first week of the term. Charge is made, however, only from the period of admission.

This is a Select School, established by, and under the independent control of the Principal, who has had a successful experience of more than twenty years duration in the education and government of Southern Boys. The Academy has been recently erected on his own Lot in a quiet and retired portion of the village, and surrounded by a handsome grove. The Schoolroom is spacious, airy and comfortable.

In the Select Classical and Mathematical School, Boys are taught to *think*, and are furnished with the best means for prosecuting their studies. The memory is cultivated, but not at the expense of the solid faculties of the mind. The understanding is enlightened and the reason improved by mental discipline; and boys are tought to rely chiefly upon their own powers for improvement and success in scholorship. They are required *thoroughly to comprehend* and, when necessary, *satisfactorily to explain* what they recite. The training is calculated to make them *understand the principles* of the various branches of science which theystudy, and to qalify them for superior and more elavated duties. In fine, the *foundation* is made strong and steadfast, as upon this must rest the entire superstructure of their education. Boys are fitted for the higher classes of any College in the Union or for the useful pursuits of life.

Mr. Nichols the able and accomplished co-adjutor of the Principal, completed his education at Dartmouth and Yale Colleges, at each of which he spent two years previously to his graduating in 1843. Since that period, he has been constantly employed in teaching, except for a short time when he was employed as a Civil Engineer, by the U. S. Government. Amongst the testimonials which he brought with him are found those of the *most eminent teachers* in the Union, to which may now be added the fact that he taught in the school, the last term, with marked success and with the entire approbation of the Patrons. He is one of the ablest Mathematicians in the country, as well as an excellent teacher of the French Language.

Boys from a distance are required to board in the family of the Principal, where they receive every attention conducive to their moral and intellectual improvement, as well as to their cleanliness and comfort. In the absence of their parents, they are taught to regard the Principal and his family as their best friends, and a kind, parental government is exercised over them. Their morals are vigilantly guarded, and the principle of total abstinence from all that intoxicates rigidly enforced. No student is permitted to visit the town at any time unless accompanied by one of his Teachers, nor to be absent from his room which is under the same roof with the teachers, after night fall. Boys are required to attend one of the Churches (at their own or at the discretion of their parents) twice every Sabbath; and whilst christian morals are diligently inculcated, every thing tending to SECTARIAN BIAS is studiously avoided.

TERMS.

Board, for the Session of 5 months,	$50 00
Tuition in the Languages and Mathematics,	17 50
" " In the English Branches,	12 50
" " In French, (extra)	10 00
Fuel for School room,	1 00

Warrenton, June, 14, 1852. 925—4w.

CASWELL FEMALE INSTITUTE.

B. GOULD, A. M., Principal.
Miss LAURA H. GIFFORD, Assistant.
Mrs. E. A. GOULD, Teacher of Music.

THE next session will commence on the 12th of July. Rates of instruction per session of five months:

For the common and higher English branches.

Mathematics and Latin from	$8 00 to $15 00
Music (Piano with a course of vocal exercise)	20 00
Embroidery, Drawing and Painting each	6 00
Oil Painting,	12 00
French,	5 00
Board (including washing) per month,	7 to 8 00

Yanceyville, N. C., June 5th, 1852.

The institution needs no commendation to those who have had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with its merits. To others we say with confidence and candor, that it possesses the highest order of excellence. The course of studies is extensive, the teaching accurate and thorough in every department, the expense moderate, and the location distinguished for healthfulness.

N. M. Roan, James Mebane, George Williamson, S. D. Johnson, O. C. Fowler, J. S. Grasty, A. C. Lindsay.

June, 1852. 63—3w.

TAR RIVER ACADEMY.

GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

Nine Miles West of Oxford.

THE exercises of this School will be resumed on the 1st Monday in July next, under the management of Mr. J. F. Dance, who has had charge of the same for the past five months and has given entire satisfaction.

Terms of tuition per session of five months.

Reading, Writing and Arithmetic,	$7 50
Higher branches of English,	12 50
Languages,	15 00

Board in good families, $5 per month.

Young men will be prepared in this School to enter any College. The location is healthy—neighborhood moral. For further particulars address

C. W. ALLEN, *Secretary.*
Board of Trustees.

Tar River, P. O. } Granville, N. C. } June 30, 1852. 68—3t.

Forestville Female Academy.

THE exercise of this institution will be resumed on the third Monday in July. The principal Mr. B. W. JUSTICE, will be assisted, as formerly, by Miss VIRGINIA C. RAMSAY, of Raleigh. Pupils will be received at any time of the session and charged only from date of entrance. No deductions will be made except in cases of protracted illness.

Terms in English, $7,50, $10 or 12,50, according to advancement.

" " French, 5,00.
" " Latin, 5,00.

Music on Piano or Guitar, with use of instrument, $18,00

Board may be had with the Princpal at seven dollars per month, or in the neighborhood at six.

For further particulars address the principal or Mr. PEYTON A. DUNN, Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

Forestville, N. C., June 14th, 1852. 42—6tw

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have this day formed a co-partnership, under the name and style of McRAE & HARRISS, and have taken the new granite front store, lately erected by Capt. G. Potter, on Front between Market and Dock streets, where they will always keep a complete *wholesale* and *retail* stock of Crockery and Farming Implements, to which they invite the attention of merchants and others.

Being IMPORTERS, we feel confident we can sell articles in our line on as favorable terms, and of as good quality, as can be purchased in the United States.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.,
N. T. HARRISS.

Wilmington, Oct. 1, 1851. 97—tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having formed a co-partnership with Mr. N. T. HARRISS, is desirous of closing up his old business, and begs leave to urge upon those indebted to him the necessity of a prompt settlement of their bills. He at the same time tenders his thanks to his former customers for their kind patronage, and solicits a continuance of the same to the new firm.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, Oct. 1, 1851. 97—tf.

HENRY KIEM'S

North of Yarbrough's and opposite Lawrence's Hotel

RALEIGH, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the lowest cash prices, the following articles, to-wit:

3 Barrels of Mackerel,
2 do. New Lard,
4 do. Irish Potatoes,
6 do. Assorted Crackers,
2 do. Pulverized Sugar,
3 do. Clarified do.
2 do. Crushed do.
800 lbs. Goshen Butter,
800 " Cheese,
Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
5000 Black Principe Cegars, Regalia, Havana, &c. &c. &c. &c.

January 2, 1852. 18—tf.

Important Arrival.

GRASS SEED. Red Clover, Blue Grass, Herd's Grass, Millet and Lucerne, just received by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

October 16, 1851. 001-

The White Sulphur and Chalybeate SPRINGS,

WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

THE Proprietor, since the last season, has added twenty-four additional rooms and otherwise much improved this pleasant and healthful Summer Retreat. The medicinal properties of the waters of the above Springs have been amply tested, and their beneficial effects so generally known as not to need a word more said in their praise. I will say, however, that I hope with kind and attentive Assistants, good servants, fine Music, a table furnished with the best that can be procured and moderate charges, to satisfy and please all that may patronize me, and thereby induce them to repeat their visit.

RATES OF BOARD AS FOLLOWS:

Per season of three months,	$48 00
" Month,	20 00
" Week,	6 00
" Day,	1 00
Horse, per Month,	$12 50
" " Week,	4 00
" " Day,	75

Children under 12 years of age, and servants half price.

☞ Hacks will always be found at Henderson, Ridgeway and Warrenton Depot for the accommodation of those travelling on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. There will be also a daily mail from Warrenton to the Springs.

The season has already commenced.

Analysis of the Waters by Prof. Stewart of Baltimore.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

Specific avity, 1000.1. Reaction Acid.

Gaseous Contents, Sulphuretted Hydrogen and Carbonic Acid.

Solid Contents, Sulphate of Magnesia, Sulphate of Lime, Carbonate of Magnesia, Carbonate of Lime; with a trace of Potash, Soda and Silica.

Total Solid Contents, in 7000 grains of the water, 1-26=One grain and 26-100.

Viz: Magnesia,	0.14
Salts of Lime,	0.84
Silicic Acid,	0.28
Potash, a trace.	
Soda, a trace.	

CHALYBEATE SPRING.

Reaction Acid. Specific gravity, 1000.8

Gaseous Contents—Carbonic Acid.

Solid Contents, Carbonate of the Protoxide of Iron; Silicates of Lime and Iron; Bicarbonate of Lime, with traces of Soda and Potash.

Each pint of the water contains

Oxide of Iron,	0.49
Carbonate of Lime,	0.14
Silicic Acid,	0.42
Potash, a trace.	
Soda, a trace.	

Solid Contents in 7000 grains of the water, 1-05 One grain and 5-100ths.

WM. D. JONES, *Proprietor.*

June 23, 1852. 926—4tw.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the public Jail in Martin County on the 13th of April 1852, a Runaway slave by the name of *Jordan.* He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complected, from 55 to 60 years of age, and had on when taken up a suit of white cotton clothes. He formerly belonged to Mr. Bryant Bennett of this county, who sold him about two years ago to a negro trader by the name of McMurray and he to some person living in the State of South Carolina. to whom it upposed he now belongs.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. A. S. MOORING, *Sheriff.*

Williamston, May 12th, 1852. 920—6m.

NEW BOOKS.

THE days of Bruce, by Grace Aguilar, author of Woman's Friendship, Home Influence, &c.
Humbolts Cosmos, vol. IV.
Life and Letters of Niebuhr.
Recollections of a Literary Life by MissMitford.
The Howadji in Syria by. Curtis.
Peguinello, a Tale by, G. P. R. James.
What Now? For Young Ladies leaving School by Rev. C. F. Deems.

Just received by W. L. POMEROY.

June 29, 1852. 67—

NEGROES WANTED.

THE undersigned takes this method of returning his sincere thanks to the citizens of Wake and adjoining counties for the *chances* which they have thrown in his way, in the purchase of negroes, and would respectfully inform them that he is still prepared with cash, to purchase at the highest prices 15 or 20 likely fellows, or girls between the age of twelve or twenty. He may be found at home, first door above Mr. R. Smith's residence.

WM. F. ASKEW.

Raleigh. July 3, 1852. 69—4t.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders in the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company are hereby notified that the Tenth Instalment of Stock will be due on the 1st Monday in August next. All who are in arrears, are requested to make immediate payment.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. L. MYERS, *President.*

JNO. A. SELBY, *Secretary.*

Greenville, June 23, 1852. 69—1w.

SELECT CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

THE next session of the subscriber's School will commence the 14th July next.

The number of scholars is limited to thirty. A few places are yet unengaged.

Circulars containing terms, &c., will be furnished on application. ALEXANDER WILSON.

Melville, Alamance County,

June 1st, 1852. 924—3tw

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber, in Raleigh, about three weeks ago, a black mule, three years old, roached mane, and of ordinary size. When last heard of he was making his way towards Gaston. Satisfactory compensation will be made for such information as will lead to his recovery.

JERE. NIXON.

Raleigh, June 24th, 1852. 66—4t.

A REWARD of $20 will be paid for the apprehension and delivery to me in Raleigh, of Warren, a negro man hired from Mr. John Horner, of Orange. Said Warren ran away from me about the first of the present month, and is no doubt lurking about in the neighborhood of his home.

JERE. NIXON.

Raleigh, June 24th, 1852. 66—tf.

200 Laborers and Carpenters Wanted

ON the line of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation. Liberal wages will be paid on the 10th of every month, for the above number, which, as the seasons advances will be increased to 500 hands.

ISAAC CLEGG, *Pres't.*

March 8th, 1852.

STRAYED, From the Subscriber, on the 27th of last month, a large WHITE HORSE, eleven years old, and a black MULE, five years old. Any information thankfully received, and all expenses cheerfully paid.

A. J FOSTER.

Wakefield, N. C., July 6, 1852. 68—4t.

Segars—Direct from the W. I.

25,000 BLACK PRINCIPE, Just at hand and for sale at $30 a Thousand. HENRY KIEM.

Raleigh, April 21, 1852. 47—

Greensborough Female College.

THE next scholastic year of this Institution will commence on Thursday, July 15th.

C. F. DEEMS, *President.*

June 14, 1855. 63—t15J.

Raleigh Academy.

THIS School will again commence its exercises on the 7th July. J. M. LOVEJOY.

Raleigh, June 20, 1852. 68—4t.

A small lot of fine MULES, and a few fine single harness HORSES, at

NIXON'S STABLES.

Raleigh, June 3rd, 1852. 60—

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c,

300 PACKAGES ow receiving for the Spring trade at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

March 30, 1852. 14—

Female School, Hillsborough N. C.

THE summer session of Mr. and Mrs. BURWELL's School, for Young ladies, will open on Wednesday, July 14th. For terms, &c., address Rev. R. Burwell, Hillsborough N. C.

June 16th, 1852. 925—w4w.

NEW CLOCK, WATCH, JEWELRY AND VARIETY STORE,

Corner of West-Centre and Chestnut Sts.

GOLDSBOROUGH, N. C.

D. G. Lougee,

Watchmaker & Jeweler, AND DEALER IN FANCY GOODS,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Wayne County, and the Public generally, that he has located *permanently* in Goldsborough, where he will carry on the

Watch, Clock, & Jewelry Business,

in all its various branches.

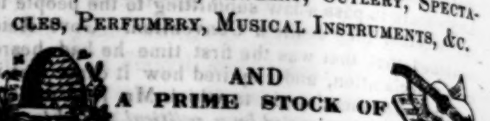
He will also keep on hand a general assortment of

FANCY ARTICLES,

such as are usually kept in similar establishments.

—ALSO—

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, CUTLERY, SPECTACLES, PERFUMERY, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.



AND A PRIME STOCK OF

Candies, Fruit, Segars, Tobacco, &c.

Articles of every description in his line purchased or sold on Commission, with faithfulness and despatch.

☞ **Repairing** done with neatness and despatch, on moderate terms, and warranted. All orders from a distance, sent by Rail Road, Stage Lines, or otherwise, will be promptly attended to.

The highest prices paid for old Gold and Silver.

Step into the VARIETY STORE,

D. G. LOUGEE.

Goldsborough, Oct. 25, 1851. 103

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS FOR 1852.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER are now receiving their extensive and well selected stock of

Staple and Fancy Goods,

to which your attention is respectfully invited, consisting, in part, of the following:

Brocade Poult de Soi Silks,
Solid colored and White do,
White Brocade Silks,
Rich Plaid Chamelion Silks,
White and Black Watered do,
Super Black Gro de Rhine do,
Figured and Satin striped Challys,
Solid and Figured Bareges,
Fancy Silk Tissues,
Organdii Lawns,
French Jaconets,
Printed Muslins,
Brilliantes,
Plaid and solid Ginghams.
English and American Chintz,
Dotted, Checked, Swiss, Jaconet, Nainsook, and Tarlton Muslins,
Black Silk Lace Mantillas,
Plain and Embroidered Canton Crape Shawls,
Black Silk Lace,
French Worked Collars, Cuffs, Chemisetts, and Undersleeves,
Swiss and Jaconet Muslin Bands,
Scolloped L. Cambric and Reviere stitched Hdkfs.
Swiss and Jaconet Edgings and Insertings,
Real and imitation Valenciennes Edging,
Ladies' and Gent.'s Kid Gloves, best quality,
do do Alexander's Silk Gloves,
Rich Bonnet, Neck, and Scarf Ribbons,
Silk Fringes, Buttons, and Trimmings,
French Working Cotton, Linen and Cotton Floss, &c., &c., &c.

37—

1852.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

At the Old Stand of

HEARTT & LITCHFORD:

RECENT arrivals have placed us in possession of a considerable portion of our Spring purchase, consisting in part as follows:

Printed and Plaid Chally,
Satin Plaid Bareges, and Plain.
Fig'd and Plain do.
Batisto Silks.
Barage Robes,
Barage Delanes,
Organdies,
French Jaconets and Lawns,
Printed Muslins,
Ginghams and Chambreys,
French Work, capes, collars, cuffs, and underleeves,
Patent corded Skirts, a new article,
Bonnets and Ribbons.

And we respectfully invite our friends and customers generally to call and examine, as we are determined to offer inducements to purchasers.

HEARTT & JONES.

Raleigh, March 15, 1852. 37—

EVANS & COOKE

No. 29 Fayetteville-Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.

WE have received, during the past week, the larger portion of our Spring purchase, consisting in part of the following articles:

Domestic Goods, all prices; Calicoes, Ginghams, Hosiery, Gloves, Bed Ticking, Checks, Diaper, Linen and Cotton; all of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms to cash buyers, or to punctual customers on a short credit; as we buy Goods twice a year we shall collect in the same way. Don't forget

EVANS & COOKE,
One door above R. Smith's.

March 16. 37—

RECEIVED THIS DAY, a large assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, Barege Delaines, Madonna's, French Jaconets, Satin stripe Bareges, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins, Printed Muslins, all patterns and prices. Black and colored Silks, Parasols from 25 cents to $4.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of BONNETS, from 50 cents to $7 50. Also, Bonnet Ribbons, Collars, Cuffs, Capes, Kid and Silk Gloves, super. quality.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

LACE and Muslin Undersleeves, Chemizetts, Black Silk Lace, Infant Bodies, Dotted Swiss Muslin, White Corded Muslin for Bonnets, Fancy and Jenny Lind Skirting. EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

ALL sorts of Goods for Gentlemen's wear. Black Cassimeres, Fancy do, Linen Drills, Cottonades, Black and Fancy Cravats for gentlemen, Vesting, &c.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 15. 37

ROBINSON'S SHOES, best quality, also common Slippers for Ladies.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

JUST RECEIVED, several cases Gent.'s Boots and Shoes, (Miles Boots, beautiful quality.)

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 23—

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!—You will find, at EVANS & COOKE'S, Beebe's Kossuth Panama, Leghorn, Pearl Straw, China Pearl, Flats for Children, &c., &c.

March 16. 37—

Just Arrived.

VOL. VI., English Reports in Law and Equity.

The use of Sunshine, by the authoress of "The Maiden Aunt," "The Story of a Family," &c.

Margaret Cecil, by Cousin Kate.

Women of Christianity, by Iulia Kavanagh, author of "Nathile," "Madeline." &c.

Hearts unveiled, or, "I know you would like him," by Sarah Emery Saymore.

Dream Life, a fable of the seasons, by Ike Marvel, author of "Reveries of a Batchelor," "Lorgnette," &c.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, April 13th, 1852. 46—

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber about the 18th ult, my negro man Washington, dark colored, 27 years old, 6 feet 1 or 2 inches high, weight 175 or 80 pounds, long limbs—his right ancle bends outward, which makes him hop when walking, caused by a hurt when very young, good front teeth. Had on, when he left, a brown woolen coat. He may alter his name and try to pass as a free man. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, living in Granville county, four miles South of Wilton, or ten dollars to confine him in any jail so that I can get him.

Address me New Light P. O., Wake conty, N. C.

JOHN TURNER.

March 27, 1852. 814—tf.